Amusements.

PROF. J. H. SIDDONS
OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
Will deliver a Lecture on
HUMOR and PATHOS
ILLUSTRATED BY READINGS,
AT THE SHERMAN HOUSE,
On Tuesday Evening, Jan. 21st, 1862,
To commence at 8 o'clock.
ADMISSION ..... 25 CENTS.
☞ Tickets for sale at the office of the Sherman House. jan7-1dtd,3t

McVICKER'S THEATRE,
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. ..... Curtain rises at 8.
J. WILKES BOOTH.
In introducing this great tragedian to the Chicago public, the Manager has confidence that it will be the belief that he is placing before his patrons an actor worthy their patronage. Mr. BOOTH will, during his engagement, appear in a series of characters which have gained for him the honor and the favorable universal admiration of the AMERICAN PUBLIC.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21st, will be presented Sheridan Knowles's celebrated play of
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Claude Melnotte ..... Mr. BOOTH
Pauline, ... Miss Jennie Hoomer
GRAND DANCE ..... Miss JESSIE HURST.
To conclude with the Farce of
BOOTS AT THE SWAN.
Jacob Earthy ..... Mr. McVICKER
Frank Fairley ..... Mr. Myers
☞ Wednesday, THE APOSTATE. Prices. 25 cents. BOOTH.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.
CHARLES F. BROWNE,
(ARTEMUS WARD,)
Will Lecture before the Young Men's Association,
IN BRYAN HALL,
On Tuesday Evening Next, Jan. 21st
SUBJECT:
"CHILDREN OF THE WOOD."
Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. CHARLES D. HALL, Jr. HAM. jan7-2418-1t
Chairman Lecture Committee.

SIXTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL
OF
CLEVELAND LODGE NO. 211 A. F. & A. M.,
Will be held at the Tremont House on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, 1862.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:
W. M. EGAN, H. H. BENNETT. O. H. GIBSON.
MASTERS OF CEREMONIES.
A. R. CUTLER. O. GRAY. O. STANSELL.
C. C. CHASE. J. B. STANSELL.
J. C. HUTCHINSON. IRA GODDARD.
JUSTUS HUMPHREY.
Tickets $2. To be had of the Committee of Arrangements, and at the Tremont House. jan7-1dtd,3t

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Corner Madison and Clinton sts. Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners.
CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Private parties only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for scholars and Friends, and no person without proper invitation introduced by scholars. Post office Box 926. an20-2401-26t

METROPOLITAN HALL.—The popular Hall has been re-painted and
PUT IN COMPLETE ORDER,
And will be open to the public on and after next week. It is provided as one of the best Halls in the United States. The first Artists of the country will appear. For further particulars see
SOUND AND VENTILATION
It has hardly an equal. It will seat over two thousand persons. The real will be found low in respect to rent. Apply to the proprietor of Metropolitan Hall, Room No. 8 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Ill. dec25-2401-3m

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SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW
THE DIME CREEPER,
The nicest thing in the world to prevent falling in slippery weather. Also,
Just Received,
Another lot of WHITE'S CELEBRATED
STUB TOE SKATES.
These Skates are used in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo, and St. Louis, in preference to all others
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LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S SKATES.
CHILDREN'S SKATES, and Skates of every description, for the Holidays.
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CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.
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LEAD PIPE, BULLETS,
Bar and Sheet Lead,
LINSEED OIL,
SHOT, WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD,
AND LITHARGE.
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Orders from the Trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Pig Lead. P. O. Box 6134.
E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago, Ill. 29-6w-dly

Mill Furnishing.
CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUARRIES.
C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills,
AND DEALERS IN
DEPUE "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses.
Scouring of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Rail.
Bran Dusters, Picks, Mandrels, Belting, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnishing when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for and executed.
Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.
The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the well known establishment of MESSRS. GRIDLEY, WOOD & CO., of Wood-bridge, N. J., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior make and workmanship, and the following list of prices, which they very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engines and Boilers, together with Gearing, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Anchorings and Gratings, complete, and ready for use:
4 horse power ..... $ 700 | 20 horse power $1,800
6 " " ..... 900 | 25 " " 2,200
8 " " ..... 1,100 | 30 " " 2,600
10 " " ..... 1,300 | 40 " " 3,200
12 " " ..... 1,500 | 50 " " 3,800
And in the proportion for larger sizes as required.
Every Engine is furnished with
JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.
Which we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel
over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We also keep an assortment of different sizes of our celebrated Corliss Engines, which are examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Orders sent to us will receive prompt attention. For further information call at our office, or address
WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.
At very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Lake streets, Chicago, Ill.
Post Office address Box 374. oct9-2401-6m

MILWAUKEE
MILL FURNISHING
ESTABLISHMENT.
RELIANCE WORKS
OF
EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.,
(Formerly Decker & Ferris.)
Nos. 290, 292 & 294 WEST WATER STREET,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.,
FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,
Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths, and
MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY.
Also,
Gearing, Shafting and Foundry Work
Of every description.
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Cabinet Furniture.
BABCOCK & PEEK,
171 RANDOLPH STREET,
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut,
ALSO,
CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, by the car load or single chair. Orders solicited and shipped with care. ☞ Particular attention paid to Country Orders. jan7-2401-3m

Prepared Glue.
ADVERTISEMENT.—For $1.00 I will sell the receipt for making the celebrated Glue, same as sold by Spalding & Glover in the first Premium Glue at the State Fair in 1861. Any one can make it in a few minutes, and it will pay every one to sell the Glue. Address, inclosing the money, or two 3-cent stamps for a sample of the Glue, to C. C. CHASE, Box 1,000, Chicago, Ill. jan7-2401-1m

For the Army.
PIPERS WANTED FOR THE
SCOTCH REGIMENT.
Apply personally or by letter at 121 Washington street.
DANIEL CAMERON, Colonel Commanding.
Parties raising Companies or parts of Companies for the Scotch Regiment, will be entitled to the same privileges as those raising companies for the Irish Regiment. Every man enlisting in the Scotch Regiment will be entitled to a bounty of $100 on the last enlistment, and by the Government at the end of the war. jan7-2401-1m

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Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1862. NUMBER 167.

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1862.

☞ It will be hailed with very general satisfaction the intelligence that Mr. Colfax's ill-advised plan for restricting the circulation of newspapers has been tabled and recommitted. Nothing else could have been expected from the nature of the measure.

THE MISSOURI SENATORSHIP.

The *Missouri Republican* of Tuesday contains an emphatic and semi-official denial of the statement which has found circulation that Gov. Gamble is moving to secure a seat in the U. S. Senate. It is contradicted that he has any such ambition. Gen. John B. Henderson of Pike county, whose appointment to the vacancy caused by the expulsion of Polk was announced in our previous dispatches, is a Douglas Democrat and an unflinching Union man. This is more, we fear, than can be said of his colleague, Gen. Wilson, whose record is shaky, and may result in his rejection. Missouri has suffered too much in this unholy rebellion to allow her to be represented by any man who is in the least degree tainted with secesh doctrines.

DAY FOR HOLDING STATE ELECTIONS.

Under the present Constitution the day for holding State Elections is fixed for the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. It is proposed by the Convention now in session to retain the same day for elections in future. It is not a matter of vital importance what particular day is selected. Still there may be good reasons for giving some other day than the one named the preference.

We would have proposed the second Tuesday of October rather than the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, and for these reasons:

1st. The day on which our election is held is very apt to be stormy and wet in Northern Illinois. We all recollect in what horrible condition were the roads at the election of 1858—how it stormed all day, and rained for a week previously, converting the soft prairie soil into a mortar bed; and 1859 was but little better. There is usually a break-up of the fine weather the latter part of October and fore part of November each year in the northern part of the State. It is very disagreeable weather for holding meetings and canvassing for the election. In fixing on a day, Is it not the duty of the Convention to make choice of a season when there is less liability to inclemency?

2d. We would suggest the second Tuesday of October as a better day than the one fixed by the present law, because it comes three weeks earlier in the fall, when the weather is more pleasant, and also because it is the day on which the State elections take place in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Kansas. Here is a whole tier of States, from the Atlantic to Pike's Peak, that vote on the second Tuesday of October—except Illinois, which makes the break in the line. Minnesota also holds her election on the same day. Why not fill up the column, and have Illinois adopt the same day with her sister States on either side?

Many other reasons may be offered in favor of the second Tuesday of October, but the foregoing we deem sufficient. We believe that the northern half of the State, at least, would much prefer that day to the present one.

Ex-President Tyler.

Our dispatches announce the death of ex-President Tyler, which took place at Richmond on Friday night last, 18th inst. Virginia has been called the "Mother of Presidents" since of our sixteen Chief Magistrates, seven were born within her limits. Washington illustriously heads the list, whereof John Tyler was last and least. Long before his day statesmen had ceased to be the staple of the state devoted to negro breeding. John Tyler is born in Charles City county, March 29th, 1790, and at the time of his death was thus past 71 years of age. Following the profession of his father, he entered the bar at the age of nineteen, and achieved some prominence in the profession. In the course of his public life he has been a member of the house of Delegates, Representative to Congress, Governor of Virginia, and during his second term to the latter office resigned it to succeed John Quincy Adams in the United States Senate. He was for the advocate of Southern rights doctrines, an admirer and close disciple of Calhoun, fought by his side on the nullification question, was among the opposition to Jackson's Administration, and recorded his vote against the Force bill.

Elected to the Vice Presidency in the campaign of 1840, one month after the inauguration saw him succeed the lamented Harrison as the Chief Magistracy. His entire administration, with honest-minded men of all parties, bear a stain from an act of insincerity and faith which no historian can gloss over, which will find, in its principle, few defenders. He was traitorous to the party whose confidence was received and false to his own pledges. This act of President Tyler cost him Cabinet, with the exception of one member retiring from the Presidential Chair, Tyler has mingled but little in public life, and his appearance was that characteristic of a man. He was President of the Peace Convention which closed its session at Washington February 27th of the past year, a few days before the inauguration of President Lincoln. After aiding in the preparation of humiliating propositions reluctantly accepted by loyal people as a basis of compromise, John Tyler was the first to denounce the work of his own hands in a public speech at Richmond, a few days after, in which he avowed secession ground.

A pro-slavery statesman, he lived to see this stormous rebellion, the legitimate fruits of doctrines he defended. He lived to see Virginia has given to the country, of succeeded by the Masons, and Garrisons and Pryors, he dies without honor, and destined to fill no niche in history save in brief line that records his fortuitous elevation even if its shame be charitably unrecorded.

New Mexico.

We understand that a printing office and materials are on their way from the East to New Mexico, to be used in the publication of a weekly journal at the Territorial capital, known as the *Santa Fe Republican*. It is to be published and edited by well known gentlemen, and be a vigorous supporter of the Union and of Freedom.

The order of things is slowly but surely to settle its way into New Mexico, and will in the overthrow of the ongarchy there be a consequent development of its rich mineral and other resources. The valuable Mexican trade which for years past has built up the border towns of Missouri, is now for itself new channels. The mail and express coaches which now start from Missouri are about to be removed to Leavenworth—this change being rendered necessary by outrages and robberies in Jackson and Missouri. With this change Chicago necessarily be brought into more direct communion with this section of the Far West. The establishment of this new journal will afford our merchants and others a favorable opportunity of endeavoring to secure the trade of the Territory. A prospectus will be issued, and advertisers will then have opportunity desired.

☞ The Democratic State Convention of Illinois is called to meet on the 8th of May. Governor is not to be elected, however, till 1863.

THE CHICAGO PORK TRADE.

During the past week, the receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, in this city foot up 46,398, against 24,893 during the corresponding week in 1861, and 11,963 in 1860. The total receipts of Hogs during the present pork season (from the middle of October) foot up 408,440, against 249,982 during the corresponding period in the season of 1860–61, and 222,186 during the same period of 1859–60.

The number of Hogs packed up to date, during the present season, foots up nearly 320,000, against 150,000 up to the same date last season.

The shipments of Hogs from this city East foot up about 135,000 since the commencement of the packing season.

The receipts of Hogs at Cincinnati this season, according to the latest published accounts, were 410,000—so that we are now ahead of Cincinnati in receipts, although probably not in the number packed—Chicago doing a large shipping business besides packing.

THE SITUATION IN KENTUCKY.

The Defeat of Zollicoffer.—A Sketch of Positions and Forces.

Contrary to what has been too often the experience of our readers in war news, subsequent dispatches have carried forward and heightened the effect of the earliest dispatches announcing the utter defeat of Zollicoffer on the Cumberland river near Somerset in Eastern Kentucky, by the Federal forces under Gen. Thomas, on Sunday last, 19th inst. That our readers may understand what has been accomplished, and its relations to the position in Kentucky, it will be necessary to recapitulate briefly the situation in that State.

The two armies have been for some time past gradually taking the position of two parallel lines, that of the rebels extending across the State, from Humphrey Marshall's present position at Paintsville, to Columbus on the Mississippi. The Federal lines rested the right with Gen. Crittenden's camp at Calhoun, twenty miles north of Madisonville, to Somerset, or rather to the flying column of Col. Garfield, on our extreme left, which best demonstrated its location by its late impinging on Marshall's force, and driving it before them like a flock of sheep. Col. Garfield was subsequently at Prestonburg, a few miles south of Paintsville, and Marshall, who with from five to seven thousand men had been pressing toward Blue Grass region with a design on Lexington, was hopelessly discomfitted.

This melting away of the extreme right of the rebel forces, made Zollicoffer next in turn as the right of the rebel line. He had chosen his position on the Cumberland river at Mill Spring, twenty-two miles southeast of Somerset, where a small creek empties into the Cumberland. Zollicoffer's position was a formidable one. Selecting the mountainous region, on both sides of the Cumberland river, at a point where its course veers from due south to the west, he could support the principal hills commanding all approaches by the river from both directions, as well as through the valleys of White Oak Creek, on the north side, and Meadow Creek on the south. Some idea may be formed of the topography of the country, when we state that the hills, although immediately upon the banks, rise to an altitude of three hundred, three hundred and forty and four hundred feet above the level of the river. His forces, on the north side of the Cumberland, consisted of six regiments stationed on a height four hundred feet above the river, commanding the approach from both directions; and on the south side, of four regiments commanding the valley of Meadow Creek; and a depression through the hills from the south about one mile west of Mill Spring.

The left wing of the Federal forces in Kentucky is composed of the fourth division, and is commanded by Brigadier General Geo. H. Thomas, whose position was at Columbia, Adair county, and nearly due west of Somerset, twenty-five miles distant. Gen. Thomas had divided his force the better to watch Zollicoffer, and leaving Gen. Schoepf to watch the rebel front, another portion of Gen. Thomas's division had been pushed southward, while the remainder of the division was scattered along the road as far north as Bardstown.

Zollicoffer left two regiments for the defense of Cumberland Gap, and brought to his position three Tennessee and one Mississippi regiment, and was afterwards reinforced by three regiments from Bowling Green, and still more recently by some 1200 Virginia troops from Knoxville. This gave him a force of 10,000 men. A very effective portion of his force was a body of cavalry, from 2,000 to 3,000 strong, an important arm in which he was superior to Gen. Thomas. And this may have been his ruin. The details received are yet too meagre to fully indicate the *morals* of the fight, but one thing is certain, *from a position* well-nigh impregnable, "Zollicoffer's den," if it had come to be called, he on Sunday last ventured on a field for fight and attacked Gen. Thomas's division, which was advancing upon him from the direction of Columbia, in combination with a movement of Gen. Schoepff's Division on the other side from Somerset. Zollicoffer's intention was probably to attack these divisions in detail with superior force, on the Napoleonic system. The plan was good, but lacked one Napoleonic feature in the execution. Instead of beating the divisions in detail, the result was a total rout. Occupying both sides of the river, the rebels had excellent means for crossing, and rapidly retreated by means of the boats, but still in too great haste to prevent the same means of transit being employed by an enemy flushed with victory, since our last night's dispatches inform us that Gen. Thomas had seized the boats and was hard after Zollicoffer's flying forces beyond the Cumberland, their leader and nearly three hundred of his men being left dead upon the field, their stores and camps and late intrenched position abandoned to the enemy.

The Federal troops to whom this victory is due, constitute Gen. Thomas's division, comprising the brigades of Gens. Schoepff, Carrington, Manson and Carter. The latter was composed of loyal Tennesseeans. Col. Manson, acting Brigadier General, was in camp at Glenn's Fork, Pulaski county, eighteen miles from the scene of the battle, and with his brigade made a forced march of eighteen miles, over horrible midwinter roads, arriving just in time to engage honorably in the fight. The gallant 10th Indiana loses 75 men. Its Colonel, commanding the brigade as above, is an officer of great bravery and ability. In his conduct at the battle of Rich Mountain, in Western Virginia, as Colonel of this regiment, and his experience in the war with Mexico, constitute a happy preface to his late brilliant achievement. The same 10th Indiana bre fully up to the feet of rapid marches. A short time since, being detailed to go to Greensburg, from Campbellsville, to repel an anticipated attack of secesh, the march was made by the Hoosier boys in 3 hours, a distance of 12 miles, for which was over a dirt road that had the advantage of a hard rain the night previous.

There are no troops in the mountain districts of East Tennessee. There are some eight hundred at the "Gap," and a good part of them sick. There are no troops at Knoxville, though Floyd's brigade passed through that place on the retreat, on its way to join Buckner, at Bowling Green.

From all we know that we regard as reliable, we have advices that warrant the prediction of an early advance of the army in Kentucky. The weather is now the only hindering cause. Everything else is ready and in season for. The defeat of Zollicoffer will discourage the rebel army, and render a Federal victory at Bowling Green an easy one; if, indeed, Buckner does not run before our army gets within reach of him.

☞ A Vermonter has invented a new and cheap plan for boarding. One of his boarders measurizes the rest, and then eats a hearty meal—the mesmerized being satisfied from sympathy.

☞ The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* says: "We know Edwin M. Stanton, the new Secretary of War, well. He has more of the Bonaparte in his composition than any other man in America."

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The receipts and shipments of flour, grain, live stock, &c., during the past week were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	20,191	13,220
Wheat, bu	110,441	7,423
Corn, bu	97,660	3,000
Oats, bu	14,844	891
Rye, bu	11,746	600
Barley, bu	15,194	1,567
Seeds, lbs	91,265	141,300
Pork, bbls	1,873	4,066
Cut Meats, lbs	87,439	1,093,374
Lard, lbs	178,903	2,297,013
Tallow, lbs	2,975	197,117
Live Hogs, No	97,247	16,430
Dressed Hogs, No	15,624	7,476
Beef Cattle, No	2,183	1,417

The following table shows the receipts of leading articles since the 1st of January to date for three years:

	1862.	1861	1860.
Flour, bbls	65,873	68,560	34,497
Wheat, bu	413,765	488,054	152,407
Corn, bu	367,726	475,324	347,605
Oats, bu	46,000	36,559	67,701
Rye, bu	1,919	2,000	5,971
Barley, bu	27,360	70,595	36,305
Seeds, lbs	186,971	94,202	165,899
Pork, bbls	10,559	3,417	3,375
Cut Meats, lbs	1,167,843	1,114,460	1,111,414
Lard, lbs	2,382,943	1,460,976	980,067
Tallow, lbs	99,775	94,393	3,575
Live Hogs, No	26,677	20,060	9,428
Dressed Hogs, No	23,420	26,060	27,179
Beef Cattle, No	7,264	6,179	3,189

Branch Post Offices in Cities.

The public in cities will be the gainers by the bill which on Friday passed the House, relative to the establishment of branch postoffices in cities. It authorizes and directs the Postmaster General if, in his judgment, the public interest or convenience may require it, to establish one or more branch post offices to facilitate the operations of the post office in any city or place, which, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, may require such an additional accommodation for the convenience of the inhabitants; and it shall be deemed the duty of the Postmaster General to prescribe the rules and regulations for the branch post office which may be established.

The Postmaster General is also authorized to charge one cent in addition to the regular postage for every letter deposited in any branch post office to be forwarded by mail from the principal office, and which shall be prepaid by stamp; and one cent for every letter delivered at such branch office, to be paid on delivery; provided that no letter shall be sent from the principal office to such branch office for delivery, except by request of the party to whom the same may be addressed; and provided the expense of such branch service shall not exceed the receipts on account thereof.

The Army of the Rebels.

The recent messages of the rebel Governors and other official documents put forth by the State authorities, enable us to form a pretty correct estimate of the strength of the rebels now in the field. It is as follows:

State.	Authorities.	Number.
Georgia	Governor's Message	27,000
California	Governor's Message	10,000
South Carolina	Governor's Message	30,000
Virginia	Governor's Message	73,000
Tennessee	Governor's Proclamation	55,000
Kentucky	Estimated	10,000
Missouri	Governor's Proclamation	30,000
Alabama	Estimated	21,000
Mississippi	Vicksburg Sun	21,000
Florida	Estimated	5,000
Texas	Estimated	20,000
North Carolina	Governor's Message	30,000
Arkansas	Rep. of Adjutant of State	34,000
Maryland	Estimated	15,000
Total		352,000

It does seem that the half million of better armed, disciplined, fed, clothed and paid Union troops on the line of the sheet rebel border "cut of their boots" if our pro-slavery West Point Generals would only let the "boys sail in."

The Fortification Appropriation Bill.

The Fortification bill, which passed the House on Friday, the 17th inst., makes the following appropriations for the year ending 1863:

For Fort Montgomery, at the outlet of Lake Champlain	$100,000
For Fort Knox, at the narrows of the Penobscot river, Maine	100,000
For the fort on Dutch Island Ledge, Fort-land harbor, Maine	100,000
For Fort Warren, Boston harbor	75,000
For Fort Winthrop, Boston harbor	50,000
For fort in New London harbor	100,000
For fort at Willett's Point, opposite Port Schuyler, New York	200,000
For fort on the site of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, New York	$100,000
For fort at Sandy Hook, N. J	200,000
For fort at Newcastle, Delaware river	200,000
For Fort Carroll, Baltimore Harbor	$100,000
For Fort Madison, Annapolis, Md	100,000
For Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida	200,000
For Fort Jefferson, Garden Key, Florida	200,000
For fort at Alcatraz Islet, San Francisco Bay, California	150,000
For contingencies of fortifications, including fixed ordnance	500,000
For bridge trains and equipage for armies in the field	200,000
For tool and siege trains for armies in the field	250,000

The following appropriations are for the year ending June 30, 1862:

For the fortifications on the Northern frontier, including the fortifications at Newport, Niagara, Buffalo, Detroit and Mackinaw	250,000
For Fort Montgomery, at the outlet of Lake Champlain, N. Y	50,000
For Fort Knox, Penobscot river Maine	50,000
For fort on Hog Island Ledge, Portland harbor Maine	50,000
For Fort Winthrop, and the exterior batteries in Boston harbor	50,000
For fort at New Bedford, Mass	50,000
For fort at Adams' Newport, R. I	50,000
For fort at Willett's Point, opposite Port Schuyler, N. Y	50,000
For fort Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y	25,000
For fort on the site of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, N. Y	50,000
For the commencement of the casemate at the battery on Staten Island, N. Y	100,000
For a new battery at Fort Hamilton, at New York harbor	100,000
For Fort Mifflin, near Philadelphia, Pa	25,000
For fort on the site of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, N. Y	50,000
For fort on the site of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, N. Y	100,000
For a new battery at Fort Hamilton, at New York harbor	100,000
For Fort Mifflin, near Philadelphia, Pa	25,000
For fort on the site of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, N. Y	50,000
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For fort at Willett's Point, opposite Port Schuyler, N. Y	50,000
For fort Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y	25,000
For fort on the site of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, N. Y	50,000
For the commencement of the casemate at the battery on Staten Island, N. Y	100,000
For a new battery at Fort Hamilton, at New York harbor	100,000
For Fort Mifflin, near Philadelphia, Pa	25,000
For fort on the site of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, N. Y	50,000
For fort on the site of Fort Tompkins,

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1862.

THANKFUL FOR THAT.

We are thankful that in the anxiety of those who have much weight in the control of affairs, to fight this great battle for the Union so as to hurt nobody in the South, no orders have been issued to our soldiers to retreat when attacked. The success of our boys under Shoepf at Somerset, proves that; and for which we are devoutly thankful. Now could the enemy only be persuaded to knock at the door of our works opposite Washington, we should unquestionably be able to chronicle another victory. Will not Beauregard be entreated?

IMPORTANT EXPEDITION.

In the interest excited by the new movements in Kentucky, by the anticipation of an advance from Washington, and by Burnside's flotilla, there is danger that the public will overlook an important expedition from Rolla, of which the brave and loyal Sigel is to be the commander. We have no knowledge of the point against which it is directed; but from the number of men who compose the columns that he will lead, and from the fact that his line of march is Southwest, we assume that he has orders to drive Price and his horde of ruffians out of the State, and, we hope, to follow them into Arkansas or wherever else they may seek refuge. Our dispatches assure us that he will move with a force not far from twenty thousand, included in which are several regiments of cavalry and a full supply of artillery—strength enough to cope with anything that the enemy, to be hereafter fully employed in Kentucky, on the Potomac, at Hatteras, at New Orleans, and in South Carolina and Georgia, will be able to bring against him. His men are mainly from Illinois and Iowa—a fact that justifies the belief that, when any fighting is to be done, they will, under his skilful leadership, do no discredit to the States that sent them to the field. Whether Sigel's movements have any relation to the greater and more formidable expedition of Lane, we are not informed; but we take it for granted that both he and Lane will carry out each his share of the details of a comprehensive plan which, within the next six months, will enable us to say that the rebellion in the Southwest is at an end. We shall watch his movements with anxiety, heightened by the knowledge that Illinois has so many of her sons in the expedition, and by our solicitude for the success of their distinguished leader.

SHIP CANAL ON OUR OWN SOIL AROUND NIAGARA FALLS.

At this time, when our Government is called upon for expenditures so enormous in putting down this wicked rebellion, building canals would seem to the casual observer as an expense not to be thought of. As a purely commercial project, we would say by no means let such expenditures give way to the great necessity of sustaining our Government. But is not a national connection between Lakes Erie and Ontario such a military necessity as should call for immediate action on the part of Congress? We are fresh from diplomatic complications with Great Britain, which, though to all appearances adjusted, have not failed to develop a spirit of envy and malice on the part of the Palmerston Ministry toward this Government, which should not be lost upon our Congress, as the immediate representatives of the people. The great fact stands out in bold relief, that our Secretary of State, immediately after the news of the Trent affair had reached Washington from authentic sources, advised our Minister at the Court of St. James of the willingness of our Government to adjust the question amicably between two friendly nations, utterly disavowing the seizure of Mason and Slidell as a Government act. This communication, so truly a message of good will on our part, was no doubt promptly laid before Earl Russell and fully understood and appreciated by the British ministry. They saw in it not only a willingness on the part of our Government to maintain friendly relations with England, but a determination that England should have no just cause of war against us. Yet what do we see? Do the ministry, or their mouthpieces of the London press, attempt to allay the excitement of the British people? No, far from it. But the occasion is seized upon with the utmost avidity as an excuse for pouring an army into Canada, and presenting opposite our undefended lake coast an army of bristling bayonets and threatening cannon. Should this demonstration be lost upon us? Her armies are there, and honey it over as we may, we can never forget the spirit of hatred with which our Canadian cousins assailed us. They had no oil for the troubled waters. But they seemed to welcome a contest which should humiliate us and establish the rebel government.

With such a war threatening us, what intelligent man failed to contemplate with regret and mortification the fact that the only communication between Lake Erie, the outlet of the immense chain of our Northern Lakes, and Lake Ontario, lies through Canada. We hope Congress may call up the subject which has slept for many years in fancied security. The route for a canal on the American side was many years ago surveyed by our Government, and demonstrated to be perfectly feasible—for a canal about seven miles in length, costing we think about $3,000,000, an item of no consequence compared with the value of the work as a military necessity. The vast commerce of our lakes is made to foster the Welland Canal in time of peace, and gives to our enemies that invaluable transit for their gunboats in war. Let our Government at once enter upon and speedily complete a route most imperatively demanded by the necessities of these perilous times so pregnant with events for the no distant future. While the emissaries of the Southern slaveholders' rebellion are drawing consolation and support from English statesmen no less than from English public sentiment, let us not forget, in an honest, earnest determination to preserve the peace so long as it can be done with national honor, to fortify the weakest points of our northern frontier—than which no measure can be more important than the connection of the Lakes around the Falls of Niagara.

We would suggest the subject as eminently worthy of the most earnest consideration of our citizens in conjunction with our sister cities of the lakes.

SYSTEM OF STATE TAXATION.

One of the subjects that properly comes before the Constitutional Convention, is State taxation. The system now in force is exceedingly defective and unequal in its operations. Some counties are taxed too high—others too low. Some individuals are obliged to bear far more than their due proportion of the public burden, while others almost escape. Some classes of property are scarcely touched, while others have a double load to bear. It is doubtful whether a system of taxation so crude and unequal can be found in any State of the Union as in Illinois.

A citizen of a well regulated Eastern State, would be astonished, if informed of the principles on which taxes are levied in Illinois. What would a New Englander, a New Yorker or an Ohioan think of our tax laws when told that a State Board of Equalization is a thing unknown, and that State taxes are assessed on the various counties on the valuation fixed by the township assessors! The system in vogue is all wrong and demands a radical remedy at the hands of the Convention. The true, proper and only equitable rule to lay down is, to value all property, real and personal, moneys and credits, at its actual cash worth, and on that assess the taxes for all purposes. No man has a just right to complain of this method, as each property owner would be asked to contribute on what he possessed, the same per cent. as his neighbor, neither more or less.

Look at the way property is assessed in Illinois: Every spring the local assessor goes round *seeking whom he can avoid*, and striving to return as small a list as possible. Lands and the improvements thereon, are put down at *one-third to one-fifth their actual cash value*. Personal property is slurred over in the most careless manner. A considerable part of the live stock of the State, wholly escapes entry. Less than half the carriages, watches and places are put down, and not one dollar in ten of the moneys and credits. Household furniture is entered at a small fraction of its value, $1. Capital invested in merchandize and manufacturing, is assessed at a sum bearing slight relation to the truth. Nobody being obliged to return his property under oath, every one naturally seeks to have the amount put down as little as possible. The assessors are afraid to value property at anything like its true worth, lest the citizens of his town shall be obliged to pay more than their relative proportion of country taxes; and the Boards of Supervisors are actuated by the same desire to prevent their county from paying more than its equal share of the State taxes. How far each county has protected itself is a matter of guess-work. Many counties doubtless pay considerable more than their quota and others correspondingly less.

The total cash value of the property of the State, is not less than one thousand millions of dollars, though it stands on the Auditor's rolls at something like three hundred millions, or about one-third of the true valuation. Consequently, the people seem to be burdened by a tax three-fold *higher than is the fact*. An Illinoisan who pays fifteen mills of State and county tax is looked upon as an oppressed being by an Ohioan, who only renders unto Cæsar five mills, when the truth is, the former only pays fifteen mills on one quarter of his property, while the latter is taxed on all he is worth and really pays more than the other in proportion to his means. Many citizens are also deceived by the apparently excessive rates and deem themselves terribly oppressed when in truth their taxes are quite moderate.

There is an additional reason why the Constitutional Convention should decree a uniform cash valuation as the basis of future taxation, to be found in the war taxes which for many years, must be levied on all the States. This year Illinois will be called on to contribute something over a million of dollars to help pay the interest on the National debt contracted in quelling the slaveholder's rebellion. And if the war be protracted Illinois' quota of direct taxes, may be much more than a million a year. In view of this addition to our State taxes, the mode of assessment should be made as equal as possible, so that every citizen may have to contribute his due share in proportion to the amount of his property. The more nearly this is done the less will the people complain, and the lighter will the load feel on the shoulders. Selfish as men are, yet after all they love equity. To accomplish this end, equal taxation, it will be necessary for the Convention to insert a clause in the Constitution providing for the election of a State Board of Equalization, consisting of, say, one member for each Senatorial district, to meet at the capital as often as real estate is valued, which might be once in every five years. It would be the duty of this board to fix the grand aggregate of the State, and equalize the returns of the various counties, and also to adjust the relative value of live stock, vehicles and other articles. A basis having been once established, there would be but little difficulty in the future. A general provision in the Constitution is all that will be necessary. The Legislature would provide the details and reduce the idea to practice. The subject of a correct and equitable system of taxation is one in which every man is interested, and it should occupy the careful attention of the Convention.

WAITING.

The consequences which hang upon the events of the next sixty days make those who have merely an imperfect comprehension of their importance hold their breath when the possibility comes up that those events may result disastrously to the Union cause. The armies of the Republic broken and disorganized by defeat; our enemies jubilant and defiant; the national treasury bankrupt and the confidence of capitalists in its solvency destroyed; the people in despair; a peace party bent upon compromise at whatever cost of honor and domain; the recognition of the rebel confederacy by the leading European nations; a quick and murderous increase in the financial difficulties of the people; and perhaps a conviction, honest and wide spread, that the war must, though peace bring with it everlasting shame, be brought to an end. That's an imperfect outline of what a brief time may compel us to face. But he would be no patriot who did not see the situation in a brighter light than that—who did not hope and compel himself to believe in glorious things to follow the inevitable clash of arms. An enemy broken and flying before our victorious hosts; Charleston, Savannah, Richmond, Memphis, Nashville and New Orleans in the keeping of our arms; the rebellion weakened by the open defection of tens of thousands in the disloyal States who are now compelled to abet it; Tennessee cleared of the hostile force and its loyal men rising from the thraldom which now compels them to inaction; Louisiana swinging back to the embraces of the Union from which her Benjamins and Slidells tore her; the rebellion circumscribed—in the populous slave districts eating out the substance and trampling out the life of those who promoted it; the new assurance of the non-intervention of the foreign powers; the rising enthusiasm and quickened patriotism of the people everywhere in the North, and their willingness to submit to heavier taxes and greater sacrifices for the cause; the near prospect that the traitors who have brought all this blood and toil upon this peaceful land will be brought to the hemp they have earned; and more than all, the glorious vindication of the strength, the durability and the beneficence of that Government which the traitors would pull down to set up a slave oligarchy on its ruins,—this is the prospect upon which all patriots will dwell, and for the realization of which all will labor to the end!

Begins to See It.

The Madison *Patriot* arrives at the conclusion that President Lincoln is not an Abolitionist, and the editor is half inclined to believe the Administration does not mean to abolish our constitutional rights after all. He adds to entrust our fate with it.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

Down in Kentucky or in Dixie the expression "The Administration does not mean to abolish our Constitutional rights," would convey the idea that the Administration, in the prosecution of the war, would take particular care that slavery be not hurt, whatever might become of the Union, and we presume that is exactly the idea the writer of the above sentence had in his noddle when he penned it. The *Sentinel* has recently got to using the cant common with pro-slavery sheets. It has much to say against "radicals" and in favor of "conservatives." The class of people calling themselves by the latter name are more intent on preserving slavery than in saving the Union. When they speak of "Constitutional *rights*," they mean the right to flog colored people and to grab the fruits of their labor without paying for it; and when they prate about "Constitutional obligations," they mean that it is obligatory on the people of the North to catch their runaway "niggers" and return them to bondage, and pretend that they think the slave catching, dogging and capturing business is all right.

SOUTHERN AMALGAMATION.—Experience has demonstrated that the issue of a Congressman and a cook, a Judge and his wife's chambermaid, and a Governor and a cable *grinds*, tend to great improvement in color, though, I fear, not in character. In fact, I am constrained by my rigid fidelity to facts to append the opinion that the virtues of the offspring, in their somewhat limited assortment, are to be traced to the female line, while laziness, lechery, love of gambling and lots of liquor, are the ingredients of the paternal agency.—*Wash. Cor. Tribune.*

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Encouraging Indications—Judge Trumbull's Confiscation and Emancipation Bill—Improvement in the Committee of Ways and Means on the Financial Question.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1862.

There are again hopeful indications cropping out in one place and another at the Federal Capital. I do not refer particularly to army movements, although the signs of action are more portentous than they have been at any time since the meeting of Congress. Were it not for the ocean of slush which has supervened, I should make bold to predict an early movement of Gen. McClellan's twenty-four baggage wagons. It may also be said of the army that in point of discipline, to the eye of unmilitary observers, it is scarcely less than perfect. The West Point officers still curse "awkward volunteers" from force of habit, yet there are scores, if not hundreds of volunteer officers who, with six months' experience, can out-manœuvre many of the supercilious blockheads who have had from four to ten years' training wasted upon them, and whom no amount of education would ever qualify for good Sergeant-Majors. The army of the Potomac is a well-drilled, efficient and courageous army, abounding in the elements of which victories are made, and by which rebellions are put down. All that it needs is the order, "Forward, march!" and I am inclined to think that order will be given as soon as the roads are again in tolerable condition.

But the encouraging signs to which I allude pertain to a different subject. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate have reported back Judge Trumbull's Confiscation and Emancipation act not only not shorn of any of its essential features, but with several new ones of added excellence. The Committee consists of Messrs. Trumbull, Foster, Ten Eyck, Harris, Cowan, Powell, and Bayard. The four first named voted for the bill; the three others against it. Cowan, though selected as a Republican, is really a pro-slavery man; he believes in negro catching and returning by army officers, as he declared by his vote a short time ago on Senator Wilson's bill to prohibit that enormity. It was not believed three weeks ago, that Judge Trumbull's bill would ever get through the Committee. That it has done so by a majority vote, and by the votes of three naturally conservative members (Foster, Ten Eyck and Harris), is justly regarded a triumph. Judge Harris, though representing a radical constituency, is a very conservative man. Mr. Foster, though inclined to be radical himself, represents a very conservative State; and Mr. Ten Eyck is both a conservative himself and the representative of the most conservative State in the North.

Another hopeful indication is the check which the Ways and Means Committee of the House have received as to the project of immediately belching a hundred and fifty millions of irredeemable Treasury notes on the country—than which Vesuvius never made a more destructive eruption. Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, the chairman of the Committee, is deeply imbued with the old Whig notions of finance, namely: high tariff, large "banking facilities," and consequent high prices, then more high tariff, more bank issues and higher prices; and so on to the usual grand revulsion and smash-up, which his class of financiers are always ready to attribute to a want of sufficient tariff. The Committee has been well packed by Speaker Grow to carry these vicious fancies into practice. Next to Mr. Stevens comes Mr. Morrill (of Morrill tariff renown), and then Mr. Spaulding, of whom it is said as a great merit, that he is or has been a vigorous banker—followed by Messrs. Horton, Stratton, Hooper and Maynard, all formerly Whigs, and all excellent men and true patriots, but firm believers in the theory that money can be made of paper, and that our specie can be kept at home and compelled to associate with this paper if you only have tariff enough. Mr. Corning is the other member of the Committee. What may be his ideas of the financial exigency is of very little consequence as against this majority. Mr. Stevens and his Committee have been very obstinate about their hundred and fifty or two hundred millions of new Treasury notes, believing that those who opposed the plan were Shylocks, inspired by a wish to profit by the country's necessities, instead of sagacious men hoping and striving to save something from the threatened wreck of public credit and private industry. But at last the Committee have yielded the point, or at least suspended their proposed action, which is a great point gained.

Small change has, of course become awful scarce in these parts, to the bewilderment of our paper money philosophers. There is a law in this District prohibiting the circulation of bank notes of less denomination than five dollars, and it has heretofore been faithfully observed. Indeed, prior to the introduction of the Treasury note system, Washington was as thoroughly a hard money city as San Francisco, or Hamburg, or Canton. It therefore comes very ungraciously upon the denizens to be pinched for gold dollars and shinplasters, and several men are so crazy as to propose a law compelling market men and shopkeepers to take treasury notes at par and give back change when required, while others believe that a lot of one dollar bank notes from the North would be just the thing. The latter plan will undoubtedly be tried, and the result will be that every gold dollar will be expelled, and we shall then be as badly in want of shinplasters for halves, quarters and dimes, as we now are for single dollars. At present, bushels of silver change can be had for its equivalent in gold at par, but when a treasury note or bank note is presented there is a marked contrariness of metallic issues.

A great many of those who think that Gen. Fremont has been badly treated, are sure that Gen. McKinstry is badly treated also. The efforts to create a sympathy for this egregious robber are disheartening to those who are laboring to restore something like decency to the public service. It is proved by the sworn testimony of a cloud of witnesses in the report of the Van Wyck Committee, that McKinstry defrauded the Government of *a quarter of a million dollars* in his transactions with the Commissariat Library Association to mortgage the property of the Union merchants to submit no longer to the abuse of the several mercantile associations by secessionists for the propagation of rebellious sentiments, has given great interest to the election of officers of the Mercantile Library Association to-morrow. This is one of the finest institutions of the kind in the country, and has a roll of nearly one thousand voting members. The librarian, Mr. Johnston, is a brother of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston of the rebel army, and has been imprudent enough to utter seditious language in the library room so often that the Union members resolved to root him out if possible. They have united upon a straight Union ticket, headed by Albert Pearce, whom the secessionists elected President of the Chamber of Commerce as a trap to the Union merchants. The secessionists put up a ticket on politics, and earnestly deprecate the introduction of party questions into the question.

Their ticket is composed of three Unionists and six secessionists, and they hope thereby to trick Union men into supporting their ticket. It is somewhat mortifying to state that at present the chances are in favor of the secessionists, but new members may turn the scale the other way.

The newly appointed Senators for this State are Robert Wilson, of Andrew, and John B. Henderson, of Pike county. Both Senators are taken from north of the Missouri river, a fact which causes some complaint. Henderson's appointment is unexceptionable, with some slight limitations. He is in favor of the policy of Fremont's emancipation proclamation; has been a conservative from the first, and a fearless Union man. His colleague has a Union record which for the last seven months has been unspotted, but like many others now loud in their devotion to the Union, Genera Wilson drifted into the neutrality current up to the time when Caleb Jackson's intentions became palpable; then Wilson took the clean Union shuite, and has ever since been all right. But he exhibited a more of the everlasting nigger than of the Union, and hence, after all, is a conditional Union man. It is understood that Senator Henderson, objects to the committee of whom he was one, even after the fall of Fort Sumter, which denounced the General Government for its "inhuman war on the South," have been sent to Washington, and his credentials will probably be referred.

The Claims Commission are about finishing up their work. To-day about ten hundred and fifty claims were presented to the parties entitled and revised. The bills presented to this Commission amount in the aggregate to nearly *nine and a half millions of dollars*, and when it is remembered that since May last upwards of eighteen millions have been *paid*, and that nine and a half millions are unpaid, and that these twelve millions have been incurred under the French *regime*, some idea may be formed of the enormous expenditures for the war and the West. Bird Fremont continued in command of the department, it is not denied there would have been millions more. Verily, the Pathfinder found astonishing directions for the people's money.

A loyal firm in Fourth street recently placed in their window a photograph of Jeff. Davis and his generals for exhibition. The secesh immediately besieged the store and wanted to buy it. The firm declined to sell, saying that they are now selling off like hot cakes at five dollars apiece. The photograph is finely executed, and neatly framed, makes a pretty picture for the parlor of lady rebels. One case is mentioned where a female rebel took home the Jeff. Davis picture and made magnificent garlands for the frame. In one corner of the parlor wall, garlands and all. It would be a good idea to search that house for a Confederate flag.

The fire has been solid enough for several days, until to-day, to stop the passage of the ferry boats and afford a safe crossing for foot passengers. The mild weather of the last few days has broken up the ice, however, and navigation opposite the city has been resumed.

Wade and Hutchins's cavalry, as the second Ohio is called, came over the river yesterday, and will be disbanded in the city a few days, awaiting transportation to Leavenworth, Kansas, where they will join in Jim Lane's expedition to Texas. Their arrival has given a great impetus to the desire on the part of the troops to go with Lane's brigade. The Kansas hero will have no lack of recruits.

THE ILLINOIS STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

[From our Special Reporter.]

SPRINGFIELD, January 20, 1862.

Convention called to order at 10 a. m. Prayer was made by Rev. Mr. Clark. Proceedings of the last session were read and approved.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

Mr. Richmond, of Schuyler, asked leave of absence for a week, on account of sickness of his son at Cairo. Leave granted.

Mr. Austin, of Logan, also asked leave of absence for ten days. Granted.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

A communication was received from the State Auditor, as follows:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 17, 1862.

HON. W. A. RICHARDSON, President of Constitutional Convention:

SIR—I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement, marked A, of the amount received from the Illinois Central Railroad Company, on account of the stipulation of said Company to pay a percentage of its gross receipts into the State Treasury, showing the amount and date of each payment, in answer to the first and second inquiries of a resolution adopted by your honorable body, January 10, 1862.

The company has failed to meet the payments maturing June and December, 1861, but I am unable to inform you what amount is now due, in answer to the third inquiry proposed, for reasons which will more fully appear below in my answer to the 4th and 5th inquiries.

In answer to the 4th and 5th inquiries proposed in the resolution of the Convention, I have to state that some time in June or July last the President of said company presented to the Governor a statement showing the gross earnings of the road from Nov. 1, 1860 to April 30, 1861, and representing the seven per cent. proceeds of the gross earnings at about $80,000, deducting however, from this latter sum about $12,000 as discount for losses incurred by said company from depreciated currency, in which it was alleged a large portion of the gross earnings were received. The Governor refused to allow any deduction, and insisted that the State was entitled to seven per cent. of the gross earnings as reported in dollars and cents, without any discount on account of depreciated currency. The President of the company thereupon withdrew the statement, promising, however, an early payment of the amount due the State.

At an interview had between the President and the Attorney of the Company and the Governor and myself, at Springfield, about the 20th of October, 1861, certain reasons were given on behalf of said Company by its officers for delay. I remember only three:

1. That the road had labored under great embarrassments, occasioned by the blockade at its southern terminus, completely destroying its Southern trade.

2. That said road, by the terms of its charter, received much less compensation for transportation of troops and munitions of war than any other road in the State.

3. The President held out as reason for indulgence on the part of the State that the Company had large claims against the State and United States for transportation of troops and munitions of war, which as soon as allowed by the Board of Auditors, he was promised by the Secretary of the Treasury should be paid, and that the company could then pay the State without embarrassment. The Governor and myself denied that this claim could be offered as a set off to the amount due the State, to which the President assented and expressly disclaimed any intention or right to set off said claim, but simply urged the same as a reason for indulgence.

About the first day of December, 1861, the Governor telegraphed the President that payment of the amount due the State must be made. The President came to Springfield and had interviews with the Governor, (a copy of which is herewith submitted, marked B,) except that instead of the whole amount of gross earnings in dollars, with deduction on account of depreciated paper, this paper presented only an exhibit of said gross earnings reduced to a specie basis. The Governor again refused to accept this statement, alleging that he could only recognize a report of the gross earnings in money, and could not undertake to decide their specie value.

The Company has failed to furnish a statement of their gross earnings during the six months last passed. Their reasons for this delay will appear from a letter of the President of the Company to the Governor, a copy of which is filed herewith.

The 18th section of the act of the General Assembly incorporating the Illinois Central Railroad Company, provides as follows:

"And for the purpose of ascertaining the proceeds, receipts or income aforesaid, an accurate account shall be kept by said Company, a copy whereof shall be furnished to the Governor of the State of Illinois, the truth of which account shall be verified by the affidavit of the Treasurer and one or more of said Company, and for the purpose of verifying and ascertaining the accuracy of such account, full power is hereby vested in the Governor of the State of Illinois or any other person by law appointed, to examine the books and papers of said corporation, and to examine under oath, the officers, agents and employees of said Company and other persons."

Now, in the present instance, no copy of the account, approved by the Governor, has been filed as required, upon which suit might be brought; and if it is necessary before the institution of a suit that said examination of the books of officers and agents of the Company should be had, then it will be seen that this examination is to be made by the Governor in person or by some person by law appointed to make such examination. We had a Legislature having failed to pass any law designating other persons than the Governor to perform this duty, it is needless to say that an examination which would require weeks of his attention could not have been made by the Governor at any time since the failure of the Company to pay the June instalment, a period which had devolved upon the Governor the performance of extraordinary, laborious, and incessant duties. If, however, the remedy of the State, in matter of account, is to be filed in chancery, by bill in the nature of a bill of discovery, or by suit foreclosing the lien of the State, as provided for under section 24 of the act of incorporation, it is not denied practicable upon the part of the State to have delayed suit thus far, especially when from the facts above stated it was apparent that the State would sooner recover the money due from said corporation without suit than with it.

Very respectfully,
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.

(A.)

The State has received from the Illinois Central Railroad Co. the following amounts on account of the 7 per cent. stipulation:

1855.... Dec. 1	$20,751 50
1856.... June 1	31,320 00
1856.... Dec. 1	46,101 66
1857.... August 24	59,150 00
1858.... February 2	56,449 02
1858.... June 21	60,355 78
1858.... Dec. 31	61,657 61
1860.... July 11	56,137 09
1860.... March 1	73,999 75
1860.... July 6	65,651 66
1861.... June 15	98,944 66
Total	$694,606 30

(B.)

The gross earnings of the road from Nov. 1, 1860, to April 30, 1861, were as follows:

Freight	$838,466 67
Passenger	334,110 13
Extra Baggage	916 28
Transportation of Mails	34,100 00
do Express	11,075 00
	$1,218,668 08

7 per cent. on which is $34,204 36.

(C.)

OFFICE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
Chicago, January 8, 1862.

HON. RICHARD YATES, Governor of Illinois:

SIR: In pursuance of the request of Illinois against the Illinois Central Railroad Co., for the tax upon the earnings the last six months, I write to advise that the Company have postponed, during this period, a large amount of business both for the State of Illinois and the United States, the accounts for which are not yet audited. As soon as their accounts are made up, we shall be able to state our earnings, and shall pay the State without delay, of course irrespective of the actual collection of the amounts due to the Company as aforesaid. The money for the first term has been deposited in New York.

Your obedient servant,
W. H. OSBORNE, President.

One of the points of difference between the Company and the State is, that the Company claims pay for the transportation of the troops, on the ground that they are State, not United States troops. This the State disputes.

The communication, with the accompanying documents (A, B and C), on motion of Mr. French of St. Clair, was referred to the Committee on Revenue.

ILLINOIS STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Solomon of Macoupin presented a communication which was received from the Illinois State Agricultural Society, which your readers have already had placed before them. It was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures.

FREE NEGROES.

Mr. French of St. Clair, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported back the petition relative to the removal of free negroes from the State. Report accepted and Committee discharged from further consideration of the same, after an ineffectual attempt on the part of Mr. Bartley of Gallatin to have the report re-committed.

LAW REFORM.

Mr. Koepff offered a resolution providing for commissioners to be appointed by the next Legislature to reform the civil and criminal law procedure, especially to abolish the distinction between law and equity. Referred to the Committee on Law Reform. Mr. K. supported his resolution in a lengthy speech.

STATE MILITIA.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Brooks of Lawrence, in relation to the State Militia.

Whether the State Militia has been allowed to elect its own officers, or whether any of the officers have been appointed, by whom and by what authority.

Also that the Governor be requested to inform the Convention whether arms and equipments have been purchased for the State under the act of 1861, and if so, how many, and whether purchased without bonds, and if not, what disposition has been made of them.

Referred to Committee on Militia and Military Affairs.

PROPERTY SOLD ON EXECUTION.

Mr. Bartley offered a resolution that no property be sold on execution at less than two-thirds of the value. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures.

THE REPORTERS.

Mr. Duff arose to correct errors of the Reporters, as did also Mr. Wentworth.

A BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Simpson offered a resolution that the Convention, recognizing the just claims of agriculture, establish a Bureau of Agriculture. Referred to Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures.

FREE PASS OF MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURE.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Ross of Fulton in the Chair.

The question before the Convention was Sec. 20 of Article VIII (Legislative Department.) The Section reads as follows:

"SEC. 20. The sum of two dollars per day, for the first forty-two days' attendance, and one dollar per day for each day's attendance thereafter, and ten cents for each mile necessarily travel going to and returning from the seat of government, shall be allowed to the members of the General Assembly, as a compensation for their services, and no more. The Speaker of the House of Representatives shall be allowed the sum of one dollar per day, in addition to his per diem as a member."

Mr. Singleton, from St. Clair, on Saturday had introduced an amendment to this section, fixing the pay of members at $300 per annum.

To give an idea of the course of the debate, I enumerate the propositions and leading ideas of the members who took part in it:

Mr. Edwards did not signify whether he was in favor of a per diem or per annum allowance; but strenuously urged that whichever mode was adopted, all perquisites and extras of every kind should be cut off.

Mr. Allen of Williamson made a strong argument in favor of $4 per day, and ten cents per mile for traveling expenses, all perquisites to be cut off. He was also in favor of biennial sessions.

Mr. Weighley of Jo Daviess was in favor of $200 per annum.

Mr. Duff of Franklin was in favor of not less than $6 nor more than $5 per day, and against limitations of the length of sessions.

Mr. Simpson of Henderson was in favor of $600 salary, as the full amount of compensation, and the cutting off of all perquisites.

Mr. Tanner of Stephenson was in favor of a maximum limit per diem, and was opposed to all perquisites. He said that the amount paid for newspapers at the last session of Congress, or members of the Committee on the District of Columbia, who have the general charge of all matters relating to the District, should be submitted to the full at a session, without first supplicating and securing a written permission to do so from him, or unless he should be personally present. When intelligence of the fall of Fort Pulaski was brought to him yesterday morning by a member of the House of Representatives, a large number of Senators around me proffered to go with him to the President and Cabinet, on the instant dismissal of this marshal—not because of his conduct as detailed by the committee of the House of Representatives—not because he had been stabbed through the States of Illinois and Missouri with stars on his shoulders, representing himself as a Brigadier-General—not because he had purloined a regiment of troops and brought it at great expense from St. Louis to the Potomac after it had been transported from Chicago to St. Louis—not because he had been traveling in the interest of his predilections and inclinations, at the public expense, (although for these reasons he ought to have been instantly dismissed,) but because of his manifest and acknowledged dereliction of duty as a Marshal of the District, and because of the insulting character of the order he had made in regard to our admission to the jail.

Upon this occasion I said I concluded to go at once to the President of the United States, to state to him the facts I have detailed, and to give him some idea of the expression of opinion of those around me. I did so, for the first time in six months, I attempted to approach the footstool of the power enthroned at the other end of the avenue, I was told that the Capital was engaged, and his servants declined to convey my name to him. I allude to this subject, Mr. President, not because I suppose that the influence of this marshal extends so far as to enchain me from the Executive mansion, as well as from the jail, but as the reason why I state publicly here what I intended to state privately there.

If we are to have such officers as this, it is evident that they ought to be strictly regulated by law. So far as the communication which has been read here to-day is concerned, it is an after-thought; it has been gotten up since I visited the jail yesterday. The order was then peremptory, that no man, not even the Senators of the United States, should be permitted to enter the jail. No permission from the Presiding Officer would have availed me yesterday. Now, when it is known that the matter was to be brought to the attention of the Senate, and it was supposed the Senate would vindicate itself, this communication is sent to us.

REMARKS OF SENATOR WILSON.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Iowa for introducing this bill. I thank him, too, for the speech that he has made, and I endorse every word of it. I shall vote for the bill, as reported by the committee, without any amendment affecting its principle or object.

Further, Sir, I wish to join my condemnation with his at the insolent conduct of the Marshal of the District of Columbia. I voted last summer, with fourteen others, against his confirmation. I knew what he then was, and what he was then doing. I knew that the appointment was not fit to be made. I knew that we had *appointed Phillips, one of the old Sumner gang in the District, as a detective, and that a negro-catcher had been put over the jail.* I opposed his confirmation then for those appointments, but he was confirmed by his subsequent acts, and his recent conduct towards the Senate, afford abundant justification to those of us who early said and condemned his action. Sir, we came into power on the professions of being governed by principles. I say what I know to be true that the land of oppression has been laid bare upon the colored population of this District since we came into power than during the last ten years—ten years of oppression.

But, Sir, it is not alone in this District that we are permitting wrongs to be perpetrated. I have a letter from Dr. Samuel G. Howe, concerning the prison at Alexandria, and our management of it. Dr. Howe, in this letter to me, says:

"The same atrocities are practiced under the same authority in the jail at Alexandria which I testified to before the Committee of Congress. Men are not tried, but confined in jail for a public prisoner. It seems to have been left to the Provost Marshal to determine who are considered as public enemies, and to be cared like wild beasts. The cells are narrow, dark, and damp, and the rations are stinted. I will come to the jail and tell their own story. The internal arrangements are very bad; and the general condition of the prisoners is filthy and noisome to the last degree. Such a jail would be presented by the grand jury in any Northern city as an intolerable nuisance. The system of dismissing at the caprice of any one State claiming to be Christian and civilized. The jail is reported to be under charge of $40 jailer who hires a turnkey and other assistants, and boards the prisoners for thirty-five cents a day.

"In the case of negroes who are arrested for being without free papers or passes, the board is paid by the master when he comes for them. If no claimant appears, the negro is arrested for life, that he is free, he is kept until the fees amount to a sum, when he may be sold to satisfy the claims of injustice.

"Among the prisoners are nineteen, whose only offense is the flight from their masters in search of their masters. Some of them have been confined several months; but, in spite of all the horrors of the jail, they steadily refuse to send back to their masters, because they fear being 'sold down South.' Two fifteen of these unfortunate creatures, and upon examination, I found that they correct truth respecting their history and condition.

"The persons claiming to own these human beings are, for the most part, rebels, and have fled; the United States acts as jailor, and takes care of their chattels during their absence."

Is it not a burning shame that the nation should be thus dishonored and humiliated? The Government should rise to a full comprehension of its duties, and teach the men who wear its uniforms that they have no right to outrage the moral sense of the people by acts of commission and omission. I have had a Colonel of the United States, stationed over the river, come to me to-day, with an order from a Brigadier General to turn out of his fortifications a fugitive slave, if he was there.

Mr. LANE of Kansas—I would like to ask the Senator from Massachusetts what Brigadier General?

Mr. WILSON—I will give the name to the Senator in executive session.

I think it is time for us to act up to our principles. It is time for us to put our rebuke upon these men, whether in military or civil service of this country, and let them know we do not put them in power to disgrace our common humanity, and to dishonor the principles we have professed. In regard to the unmanly treatment of the Senate by refusing to its trusted friend, Mr. Lamon, to enter the jail, when at the same time it was understood that other regiments were going from East to West. It appears from the testimony of Capt. McKeever, the Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of General Fremont, that on or about the 27th of October, Ward H. Lamon, Esq., arrived in St. Louis. Capt. McKeever understood that he was a personal friend of Mr. Lamon, the late United States Marshal for the District of Columbia. (See McKeever's testimony, p. 1011.) About the same time Captain McKeever received a note from Colonel Lefort, Military Secretary of General Fremont, stating that Colonel Lefort desired him (McKeever) to order the 20th Illinois regiment to proceed to Virginia to join Gen. Lamon's brigade. Mr. Lamon's whereabouts, or his position as a brigadier General) told Capt. McKeever that he had four regiments in his brigade, and that he was to receive a commission of Brigadier General; that his residence to St. Louis was to get an order from General Fremont for the removal of this regiment, which McKeever understood to be true. He then proceeded some time before by the President. The following is a copy of the order:

GENERAL ORDER No. —

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 8, 1861.

The 20th Illinois Volunteers, Colonel Light, is relieved from duty in this Department, to serve in General Lamon's brigade, Western Virginia. The regiment will proceed to Williamsport, Maryland, taking three days' cooked rations.

By order of Major General Fremont.

CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official: ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

ORONON D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant General.

"The cost of the transportation of this regiment from St. Louis to Williamsport, Capt. McKeever said, would be somewhere about *thirty thousand dollars*; and that he knew no object to be accomplished by the transfer, except to give General Lamon the additional regiment to his brigade. In answer to the inquiries of the committee, the Secretary of War states that *there is no law authorizing the transportation of a department to* send troops to other departments without special orders from the Secretary of War or the Commander-in-Chief, and that, consequently, the removal of the thirty-ninth Illinois regiment was made without proper authority. The Secretary also states that the General Fremont assigned for his military or other reasons that existed for the transfer of the said regiment, are unknown to him. (See Letters of the Secretary of War, Appendix T.)

"Edward H. Castle, who at this time had charge of the mustering and paying of the troops in the Western Department, states that on Saturday evening, the 26th of October, Mr. Lamon was introduced to him as a Brigadier General from Washington, and that he was "wearing the dress of such military officer. His object was to have Castle send him the next day (Sunday) $6,000 in specie, drawn from Mr. Eglesfeld, Illinois, at the expense of the Government. Castle was, apparently, *very much flattered in being introduced to a staff officer as a Brigadier General*, all the way from Washington to St. Louis. In order to get engine and cars for the express purpose of not only taking Mr. Lamon to Springfield, but several of his friends. In going from St. Louis west, by

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Bags and Sacks

Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.

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BAG MANUFACTORY.

HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water st., Chicago. B. E. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York.

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RUSSIAN, AMERICAN

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Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Bags, Foot Muffs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps.

BEEBE'S SILK HATS.

Soft Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c.

At Wholesale or Retail.

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FURRIERS AND MANUFACTURERS,

107 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

Branch of 523 Broadway, New York.

All goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for Shipping Furs.

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE

by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the

NORTHWESTERN FUR COMPANY,

No. 115 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

J. A. SMITH & CO.

Holiday Presents.

FURS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A complete assortment of

LADIES' FURS,

CLOAKS, CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.,

Made in the best possible manner, from our collection of Red River Skins.

Fancy and Buffalo Robes, Hats, Caps And Gentlemen's Furs,

In great variety.

BASSETT & HAMMOND, 122 Lake-st., corner of Wells.

Intelligence Offices.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE

—246 Dearborn street, opposite the New Post Office. Established on the Eastern system. No girl sent from the office to any family unless she can give satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties desiring help supplied by applying at 246 Dearborn street, or addressing Mrs. A. L. ... Post Office Box 3958.

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

NO. 171 WASHINGTON STREET.

MRS. BATES desires to remind her friends and patrons that she is still to be found at the above office, where she is ready to supply them with competent help for every station. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 3998.

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, WM. TREBILCOCK, 137 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe. Crimson Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Cleaning and Renovating ... and Scarf Dyeing, Bleaching and Pressing. Shawls and Country work ... All orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to. Post Office Box 2903.

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1862.

The New Secretary of War—A Chapter in His History.

A year ago, when General Cass—grieved and indignant—left Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, Mr. Attorney General Black was transferred to the portfolio of State, and Mr. Stanton, then absent from Washington, was fixed upon as Attorney General. The same night he arrived at a late hour, and learned from his family of his appointment. Knowing the character of the bold, bad men then in the ascendancy of the Cabinet, he determined at once to decline; but when, the next day, he announced his resolution at the White House, the entreaties of the distressed and helpless President, and the arguments of Mr. Black, prevailed upon him to accept.

At the first meeting of the Cabinet which he attended, the condition of the seceded states and the course to be pursued with the garrison at Fort Sumter was discussed, Floyd and Thompson dwelling upon "the irritation of the Southern heart" and the folly of "continuing a useless garrison to increase the irritation." No one formally proposed any course of action, but the designs of the conspirators were plain to the new Attorney General. He went home troubled. He had intended, coming in at so late a day, to remain a quiet member of this discordant council. But it was not in his nature to sit quiet longer, under such utterances.

The next meeting was a long and stormy one, Mr. Holt, feebly seconded by the President, urging the immediate reinforcement of Sumter, while Thompson, Floyd and Thomas contended that a quasi-treaty had been made by the officers of the Government with the leaders of the rebellion, to offer no resistance to their violations of law and seizures of Government property. Floyd especially blazed with indignation at what he termed the "violation of honor." At last Mr. Thompson formally moved that an imperative order be issued to Major Anderson to retire from Sumter to Fort Moultrie—abandoning Sumter to the enemy and proceeding to a post where he must at once surrender.

Stanton could sit still no longer, and rising, he said, with all the earnestness that could be expressed in his bold and resolute features, "Mr. President, it is my duty, as your legal adviser, to say that you have no right to give up the property of the Government, or abandon the soldiers of the United States to its enemies; and the course proposed by the Secretary of the Interior, if followed, *is treason*, and will involve you and all concerned in treason." Such language had never before been heard in Buchanan's Cabinet, and the men who had so long ruled and bullied the President, were surprised and enraged to be thus rebuked. Floyd and Thompson sprang to their feet with fierce, menacing gestures, seeming about to assault Stanton. Mr. Holt took a step forward to the side of the Attorney General. The imbecile President implored them piteously to take their seats. After a few more bitter words the meeting broke up. That was the last Cabinet meeting on that exciting question in which Floyd participated. Before another was called all Washington was startled with a rumor of those gigantic frauds which have made his name so infamous. At first he tried to brazen it out with his customary blustering manner; but the next day the Cabinet waited long for his appearance. At last he came; the door opened, his resignation was thrust into the room, and Floyd disappeared from Washington. Such was the end of Floyd and the beginning of Stanton.

A Story of the War in Kentucky—A Brave Old Man's Adventures.

A Campbellsville (Ky.) correspondent of the Louisville *Democrat* tells this story:

"I have now before me a letter to a friend from a private in Colonel Haggard's cavalry regiment, stationed at Columbia. The writer was formerly a justice of the peace, is a rough specimen of a mountain character, is fond of his grog and a good joke, and always ready for a fight whenever it may suit the convenience of his or his country's enemies. His name is Andrew Jackson Garmon (rather significant of the pugnacious propensity). It seems that 'Squire Garmon took a very active part in favor of the Union cause in Cumberland (his county), Monroe and Metcalfe counties last summer and fall, captured some twenty head of contraband mules and several horses, and had a hand in bringing to a boat on Cumberland river engaged in the contraband business—in a word, 'Squire Garmon was a terror to the secesh generally in that locality, rendering himself obnoxious to their blood-thirsty proclivities.

"Some ten or fifteen days since, 'Squire Garmon learned that his family were all down sick with the measles, determined to visit them, cost what it might. So he obtained a furlough from his gallant colonel, under protest that he (Garmon) would never return to his regiment. The first or second night after his arrival at home, the secesh, his old neighbors and relatives, twenty-eight strong, armed *cap-a-pie*, visited his house and rapped at his door. The 'Squire hailed them; no answer. He sprang out of bed, gathered his irons, and lighted a candle, when he discovered three men in his dining room, and fired at them. They all scampered out of the House, one falling dead at the door. The captain then ordered him to come out, which he refused to do, and in turn invited them to come in and exchange bullets there. This they declined to do, and immediately opened fire on his house through the doors and windows, the 'Squire returning the fire as fast as he could. This was kept up, the 'Squire thinks, about one hour, when his assailants left, leaving three dead in the yard and carrying off five mortally wounded, (since dead.) The 'Squire then lighted up the house and his sick family came out from their hiding places. Not a whole pane of glass remained in seven windows. Three balls had entered the posts and rails of his daughter's bed, she being too unwell to get up. Twenty-five balls were found in his wife's bed-tick, and the furniture of his house was literally riddled.

"The 'Squire's personal casualties were as follows: One ball severed a finger, another bled him in the temple, a third crossed his breast, severing his shirt bosom, a fourth passed through his hat, and a fifth unbuttoned his shirt sleeve.

"The 'Squire thinks they must have fired some two hundred rounds at him; but none the worse for wear, he is ready to repeat the operation whenever they are.

"The cool and deliberate manner in which the 'Squire details the rencontre to his friends, aside from his reputation for veracity, gives the highest assurance of its entire truthfulness.

Adjt. Gen. Thomas—Frauds in Feeding Horses—Small Pox—Censorship of the Press.

[Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

We are informed that the report of the Potter Investigating Committee on the loyalty of Government employees, will show that Adjutant-General Thomas recommended and secured the appointment of a large number of residents of Georgetown, of well-known secession sympathies and proclivities, among whom is one Paymaster in the army, one Lieutenant, and nine commissioned officers of various grades. He also filled up a blank commission, which he gave to his daughter for a friend of hers.

The resolution introduced by the Hon. E. McPherson, to inquire into the contracts which had been awarded for the board of disabled horses during the winter, has shown that in the instance referred to in the report of General Meigs, Colonel Rucker had made a contract with George Ramsdell to feed them 12 pounds of oats per day at 40 cents per week. Rucker alleges that this high price was paid because the contractor was an honest man, and it was better to pay a fair price, and be certain that the horses were well cared for, than to let them to some one that would starve them.

Unfortunately, however, for this well meant idea, an investigation shows that this contractor had re-let them at twenty-five cents per head, and stipulated that they were to have but *eight* pounds of oats per day, instead of twelve. Mr. McPherson's resolution, however, has almost entirely broken up these speculations, which, in this one line, would have robbed the treasury of tens of thousands of dollars before spring.

The illness of Mr. HICKMAN, which has prevented him from attending the sessions of the Judiciary Committee, has delayed the examination into the censorship exercised at the telegraph over the Press. It is thought that he will be able to attend the meetings next week, when the matter will be thoroughly sifted, and the report will at once be made to the House of the alleged arbitrary censorship of political despatches.

There is no use of endeavoring to conceal the fact that the small-pox is spreading in this vicinity. The army is free from it, but the citizens are attacked. Fortunately, as yet, but few fatal cases are known to have taken place. The city authorities should at once take such precautionary measures as are necessary to prevent its further spread.

The Yates Phalanx on the Upper Potomac—A Retreat from Bath.

[From Correspondence of the Boston Journal.]

When Gen. Lander arrived at Hancock (on his way to join his brigade at Romney, some sixty miles distant) he found the troops there in some confusion. The day previous the Thirty-Ninth Illinois, or rather a strong detachment of them, under Major Mann, had been forced to retreat from Bath, with two pieces of artillery, commanded by Lieut. Muhlenberg. The Eighty-Fourth Pennsylvania, Col. Wm. G. Murray, had been sent to cover the retreat, but the order had reached them while unpacking their muskets and equipments, so they started with untried weapons. This force had several skirmishes with the enemy's advance guard of cavalry, and reached Hancock tired, hungry and wet, having forded the Potomac. Had the enemy followed, they could easily have been captured. Gen. Lander arrived at midnight with four companies of Col. Leonard's regiment and the Andrew sharpshooters as reinforcements, and at once made a proper disposition of his scanty force for defense. At daylight a flag of truce was discovered crossing the Potomac, and Col. Murray was sent to meet it. It was a "summons" brought by a Col. Ashby of the rebel cavalry, who was blindfolded and taken to Gen. Landers quarters. He there delivered his message, which was to inform the civil authorities of Hancock that if they sheltered the United States forces in such a manner as to oppose the crossing of the Confederates, the place would be shelled. He would give the United States troops one hour to leave after the return of the messenger. Gen. Lander replied that he should not withdraw his troops, and that he should hold the commander of the rebels strictly accountable for any attack upon the peaceful inhabitants of Hancock. Col. Ashby withdrew with this reply, and an hour afterward Gen. Jackson's cannon opened upon the town.

Gen. Lander had meanwhile posted his men so as to pour in an effective fire if the rebels attempted to cross the river, and he withheld his fire for half an hour, in the hope of enticing them to cross. Finding this was in vain, he gave the word, and the artillery and rifles soon poured in so galling a fire as to drive them from the Alpine station, on the other bank. The fire was kept up on both sides during Sunday, but the evident determination on the part of General Lander to resist any attempt to cross, deferred them from such a move, and on Monday, about noon, they finally disappeared. The disposition of the Union forces, only some twenty-three hundred, is said to have been excellent.

Scouts brought word that Gen. Jackson had marched toward Romney, and Gen. Williams having arrived Gen. Lander left on Tuesday night. Since then our troops have re-crossed the Potomac to Alpine station, and taken what property was left there. The rebels had damaged the railroad somewhat, but the opportune arrival of Gen. Landers, with his able plans for defense, frustrated their movements.

New York Custom House—Chase after "Dead-Heads"—Removals—Retrenchment—Reduction of Salaries.

[From the N. Y. Herald, 18th.]

The employees of the Custom House were thrown into a high state of excitement last Saturday by the removal of a large number of the clerks. The process of decapitation has been rather slow of late, the Collector not having made any considerable change in his force for six weeks or two months. Last Saturday, however, the orders arrived from Washington to dispense with the services of all of that class of employees called "markers." These are clerks who hold inferior positions in the public warehouses; some of them, however, had been transferred to other positions, several acting as messengers in the Custom House. In accordance with the orders of the Treasury Department, the letters of dismissal were served on about *eighty* of the clerks designated above. The removal of these clerks was not for any political cause, but was one of the steps of retrenchment adopted by the Administration. As the clerks removed received a compensation of $650 each, the amount thus saved to the treasury is about $52,000. In addition to this step of retrenchment, another was taken in reducing the salaries of some of the officials—a few of whom had their salaries reduced from $1,500 to $1,200 per annum. It is rumored that this is but a commencement, and that ere long more clerkships will be abolished.

The Defences of New Orleans.

A gentleman who is familiar with the situation and defences of New Orleans expresses doubt whether the city can be invaded from the sea so easily as has been supposed. The Mississippi river is believed to be amply protected by Forts Jackson and Philip. The approaches by way of Lake Borgne and Pontchartrain are well guarded. Forts Pike and Wood, which command the two channels leading from the former into the latter lake, are formidable structures, each mounting fifty heavy guns, with double ditches and bomb-proof casemates.

Vessels approach Fort Pike through a narrow channel, which is commanded for six miles by the raking fire of the fort. The point where the British landed, which is a bayou leading out of Lake Borgne, is commanded by a strong battery—open, however, at the rear. There is also a strongly fortified tower on the shore of the Lake Ponchartrain, commanding the entrance to a creek extending into the main land twenty-seven miles below New Orleans. Our informant thinks that Fort Pike might be silenced by landing a force at the mouth of Pearl river, and bombarding it from the opposite shore.—*Boston Journal.*

A Brilliant Little Victory.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer, Friday.]

Capt. Latham, Company B, Second Virginia regiment, accompanied by seventeen of his men, fell in with a company of Guerillas, numbering about thirty, on the Dry Fork of Cheat river, in Randolph county, Va., on the morning of the 8th inst., and after a desperate fight of an hour's duration, completely routed them, killing six and wounding several others, and burning up their quarters and provisions. Though the numbers engaged were small, the firing was so rapid that it was distinctly heard for eight miles. The parties were within thirty steps of each other when the fight commenced, and the rebels, owing to the superiority of their numbers and position, were so confident of success that they fought for a time like tigers, but were finally driven off the field. Captain Latham's loss was six men wounded.

The "Ins" and "Outs" of the War Office.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Express* writes:

Washington, just now, seems but a suburb, or an extension of New York. Every train, this week, from New York comes in with its hundreds, and every hotel in the city seems full. The change in the War Department hurries here, too, new sets of men,—the Cameron contractors to know what on earth is to pay, and the anti-Cameron contractors to see if something more wont be to pay, in a new deal and shuffle. There is no gold mining in Washington, just now, or as it has been. The *placers* of California have not been half as rich as the Washington *placers*. About everything here, since April has been a "nugget," and the old nuggets now come on, if possible, to avoid giving place to the new nuggets.

Description of Secretary Stanton.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* gives its readers the following description of Mr. Stanton:

Mr. Stanton is a vigorous man, physically and intellectually, and in every respect the antipodes of the recent incumbent. He has a frank, open countenance, a plump, square built face, "a big head set on high shoulders," and not the least diminished in appearance, by his habit of wearing his luxuriant hair and beard flowing, and a presence full of heartiness and dignity. At the bar he was distinguished for the affluence and beauty of his language, and the roundness and sweetness of his voice, quite as much as for the precision and clearness of his statement of facts, and the lucidity and depth of his arguments.

Defalcation of County Collectors.

A statement of the Auditor of State to the Convention yesterday, shows the fact that county collectors of taxes are in default to the State for the year 1861, in the sum of $344,000, for taxes due from them. We understand the Auditor has instituted suit in some of these cases.—*Springfield (Ill.) Journal, 18th.*

Tax Sale Notice.

TAX SALE NOTICE.—To all whom it may concern—Take notice that on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1860, H. C. Kelly did purchase and afterwards assign the certificates of such purchase to me, of the property hereinafter mentioned, to-wit: Sub-Lot eight (8) numbered four, in Block number fifty-three, of the Original Town of Chicago; also, the south twenty-four (24) feet of Sub-Lot numbered one (1) of Lot four (4), in Block number fifteen (15), of Fractional Section fifteen Addition to Chicago. Also, Lot numbered three (3), in Block number sixty-one (61), of the School Section Addition to Chicago. Also, the north half of the south half of lots numbered one (1) and two (2), in Block number sixty-two (62) of the School Section Addition to Chicago. Also, twenty-five (25) feet south and adjoining the north one hundred and sixty-three and one-half feet (163½) of the east one hundred and ten (110) feet of Block thirty-five (35), of Wolcott's Addition to Chicago; all the above being in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, with the buildings and improvements thereon. That said Lots or Real Estate were sold by the City Collector of the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, at a sale of Lots and Lands for Municipal, School and Special Taxes, for the year A. D. 1859, and that the time of redemption thereof will expire on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1862. The above property is taxed to unknown.

JOHN SHAW.

Chicago, January 18th, 1862.

Dentists' Cards.

E. A. BOGUE, D.D.S., M.D.,

No. 141 LAKE STREET,

Desires for the present to confine his attention more particularly to Diseases of the Mouth and Operations upon the NATURAL TEETH, and respectfully offers his services to those requiring operations in this branch of his profession, referring (by permission) those who are strangers to him, to the following gentlemen:

Col. C. G. Hammond, Wm. H. Bradley, Esq.,
Hon. W. S. Gurnee, Stephen Clary, Esq.,
Prof. S. C. Bartlett, A. G. Burley, Esq.,
L. D. Olmsted, Esq.

M. F. G. Bertean m'a donne aussi la permission de me referer a lui.

DENTISTRY AT EASTERN PRICES.

Dr. J. C. FULLER

Will hereafter put in Artificial Teeth at the following prices:

Entire Sets of Teeth on Gold Plate		$50 to $80
Upper	"	20 to 40
Entire	Vul. Rubber	25 to 50
Upper	"	15 to 30
Entire	Silver	20 to 40
Upper	"	7 to 20
Single Teeth on Pivots or Plates		1 to 10
All beautiful Gold Fillings		1 to 10

After a successful practice of six years in this city, he desires to bring the prices of good Dental work to an Eastern standard, and will in every respect execute his work in the same honorable and satisfactory manner as heretofore. Increased facilities prompt and justify me in this course. Address inquiries from a distance to Post-Office Box No. 4464, Chicago, Ill.

TERMS CASH.

Office, No. 85 Clark street, opposite the Court House.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST,

Office and Residence No. 8 West Randolph street, (successor to Fuller & Albaugh,) would respectfully inform the public that he may still be found at the old place, prepared to give full satisfaction in every department of Dentistry, whether in Filling, Cleaning, Extracting, Regulating, or the insertion of Artificial Teeth. Specimens of all kinds of work can be seen at his office. Charges moderate.

Insurance.

MILLER & WILLMARTH,

INSURE

Merchandize, Grain, Produce, Buildings, Household Furniture,

AND OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY,

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE

In the following Insurance Companies:

HOME, of New York.

Capital and Surplus.....$1,500,000.

PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON,

OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Capital and Surplus.....$261,175.

CITIZENS, of New York.

Capital and Surplus.....$324,362.

UNITY, of London.

Capital and Surplus.....$4,007,277.

And other responsible Companies.

Life Risks taken in the

MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

Capital and Surplus.....$1,300,000.

Office 130 South Water Street.

Variety Store.

BARNUM BROTHERS,

138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

And a large and varied stock of

YANKEE NOTIONS,

Consisting of BUCK PURSES, POCKET MIRRORS, POCKET INKSTANDS, PINS, NEEDLES, THREAD, PIPES, TOBACCO POUCHES, PLAYING CARDS, BRUSHES, COMBS, CUTLERY, and all goods in the line, to which the attention of

SUTLERS

Is respectfully solicited, at

138 LAKE STREET,

Bet. Clark and Lasalle sts.

Wholesale Houses.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

BOWEN BROTHERS,

74 & 76 Lake Street,

Invite special attention to their large and choice stock of

Fall, Winter and Holiday

GOODS,

Consisting of New and Fresh Styles of

Prints, De Laines, Mohairs, Brocades, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.,

Together with a very full stock of

FANCY NOTIONS.

All sold at trifling prices in consideration of the advance in the East, AS THEY CANNOT BE DUPLICATED.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.

199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.

DEALERS IN

Tinners' Stock.

AGENTS FOR

Howe's Improved Scales.

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,

Have in store a large stock of

FALL and WINTER GOODS,

And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere.

We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the RULE and Credit the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily endorse such a programme.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

1861 - - - FALL TRADE - - - 1861

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,

81 & 83 - - - SOUTH WATER-ST., - - - 81 & 83

Are now prepared to show a full stock of Goods

FOR MEN'S WEAR,

To which they call the attention of the Trade.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,

63 - LAKE STREET - 63

We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:

4,500 boxes TIN PLATE,
5,400 bdls. SHEET IRON,
550 " RUSSIA IRON,
150 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
25,500 " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
225 casks SHEET ZINC,
10 tons PIG TIN,
16,500 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
80 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz. AXES,
1,200 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

Corner of State and Lake streets.

RAWSON & BARTLETT,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Pegged, Kip and Calf, and Grain Water-Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE,

Established in 1844.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

176 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

As we are now doing business on a CASH BASIS, making CREDIT the exception instead of the RULE, we offer superior inducements to prompt paying dealers, and solicit an examination of our stock and prices.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, PIG TIN, SHEET ZINC, SOLDER, COPPER BOTTOMS, FRENCH WIRE, RUSSIA IRON, IMITATION RUSSIA IRON, BRIGHT WIRE, GALVANIZED SHEET IRON, TINNERS' TOOLS, JAPANNED TINWARE, PRESSED TINWARE, "WHEELING" NAILS.

A complete assortment of Cutlery, and Shelf Hardware of all descriptions.

W. BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. C. W. BELDEN.

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18

CHICAGO.

G. C. COOK & CO.

Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of

GROCERIES,

Which they offer

At the Lowest Cash Prices.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON.

A consignment of this well-known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by

C. H. McCORMICK & CO., Agents for Manufacturers.

Flour and Feed.

PATENT BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Manufactured by HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,

MICHIGAN MILLS.

Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white.

Choice Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat.
Cracked Wheat, fresh and sweet.
White Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality.
Extra Spring Wheat Flour.
Delivered to any part of the city.

Store—No. 276 South Water Street.

LAKE STREET MILLS,

Corner Lake and Desplaines street.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, and all other mill products, at low rates, at wholesale or retail.

J. S. STEVENS & CO.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. Also, Superior Yeast Malt in Barrels.

A. G. MOREY, 9 Board of Trade Building.

Coal and Wood.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENT.

A Saving of $2.25 per Ton.

Until further notice, I will sell our best screened Illinois coal at our July price, $3.75 per ton delivered, and our Nut Coal at $2.50 per ton delivered.

This Coal is pure, dry, carefully screened, and pronounced by our customers, among whom are some of the first citizens of Chicago, to be quite

Equal to the Best Erie Coal

For family use. It is mined 340 feet below the surface, and is altogether a different article from the Illinois Coal formerly sold here.

Warranted to give satisfaction or the money returned. S. B. HAYES, Agt. Office and Yard South east cor. Lasalle and North Water sts.

ILLINOIS COAL, OF THE BEST quality, for sale, and delivered at any part of the city, by C. W. GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington sts.

ORMSBY COAL FOR SALE,

SCREENED AND DELIVERED,

In quantities to suit customers, by C. W. GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington Streets.

Oil and Lamps.

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!!

200 BARRELS

KIER'S BEST EXCELSIOR!

JUST RECEIVED BY

POPE & SLOCUM

122 SOUTH CLARK STREET.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West Side.

LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,

LINSEED OIL,

Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge

PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 468.

E. W. BLATCHFORD.

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WILL NOT CORODE.
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JUST THE THING
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FOR LAWYERS.
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FOR SALE AT

140 LAKE STREET,
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F. MUNSON,
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STATIONER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.
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Ship Chandlers.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

205 & 207 South Water St., Cor. Wells,

Would call particular attention of the Trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West of

MANILA AND TARRED ROPE,
DITCHING ROPES,
BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS,
CANVASS, OAKUM,
TAR, PITCH, CHAINS,
AND TACKLE BLOCKS

COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING.

BED CORDS,
CLOTHES LINES,
BROOM TWINES, all qualities,
WRAPPING TWINES, in bundles or barrels,
BELL AND SASH CORDS
NETS AND SEINES

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

TENTS! TENTS! TENTS!

Of every kind required for

GOVERNMENT USE,

Made in any quantity, at short notice. We also manufacture the celebrated

SIBLEY TENT,

REGIMENTAL COLORS, STANDARDS, GUIDONS, FLAGS, ETC.,

Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations,

Constantly on hand and made to order.

G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,

SHIP CHANDLERS,

SAIL MAKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

242 South Water St, Chicago.

Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices, Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Duck, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,

SAILS AND TENTS,

Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc.,

Made to order at the shortest notice.

LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT.

HAGAN'S & SONS

PATENT HOIST WHEEL

PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

GEO. F. FOSTER. C. M. HARDENBERGH.

Business Cards.

OBADIAH JACKSON, Jr.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

No. 8 Walker's Building, entrance 54½ Dearborn street, nearly opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, Slaughterers and Packers of

BEEF AND PORK.

Tallow Chandlers and Melters. Dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts and Seeds. Office 77 Kinzie street, Chicago. Packing House at Bridgeport.

TO INVENTORS.—COBURN & MARSH,

Patent Lawyers and Solicitors,

CHICAGO..........ILLINOIS.

Office No. 11 Larmon's Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets. Post Office Box 4448. Agencies at Washington, D. C., and London, England. Advice given and Circulars sent gratis.

GEORGE HIMROD.—Manufacturer of

STOVES AND HOLLOW WARE.

Office and Foundry, 196 and 198 South Canal street.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY MONEY, ARREARS OF PAY, AND WAR CLAIMS OF ALL KINDS.—Prompt attention given by the subscriber to the prosecution of all legal claims against the United States. Office No. 86 South Clark street. Post Office Box 5949, Chicago, Ill. HENRY LEAVITT.

PAPER.

PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF

BUTLER & HUNT.

No. 48 STATE STREET.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Coarse and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c., &c.

Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock.

R. T. CRANE & BROTHER,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

WROUGHT IRON PIPE

For Steam, Water and Gas,

BOILER FLUES, STEAM GAUGES,

And every variety of BRASS GOODS for Steam Engines.

Steam Heating Works

On the most approved principle, erected in all kinds of buildings.

The Trade Supplied

With Pipe and Fittings on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention given to small Iron and Brass Castings.

102 WEST LAKE STREET.

J. S. KIRK & CO.,

SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in Rosin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.

Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.

RAG WAREHOUSE, 14 Lasalle street, between Lake and Water sts, Chicago, Ill.

WILLIAM GILBERT

Will pay the highest market price in cash for Cotton and Woolen Rags, Old Metals, &c. &c.

Notice to Grocers.

INTERESTING TO

GROCERS,

HOTEL PROPRIETORS,

AND ALL OTHERS.

We are constantly getting out large quantities of

NEW HAMS,

Of choice curing, for FAMILY USE. Also,

Fine Bacon, Shoulders, Lard, Pork, etc., etc.

Choice Lard put up for families in packages of any size.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

Our Prices Cannot Fail to Suit.

LELAND & MIXER,

Packing House and Store foot of South Water street, opp. Mich. Central Freight House.

Coffins.

WRIGHT & McCLURE,

UNDERTAKERS, No. 89 LASALLE STREET

METALLIC COFFINS.

Also, Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all styles. Are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and will give prompt attention at all hours. Have a Chapel and vault in the Cemetery.

Granular Fuel.

QUERY.—Why should Housekeepers and their servants lose their patience and time in trying to kindle Anthracite Coal with pine kindling, when by using the GRANULAR FUEL, sold by C. W. GRAY, corner of Market and Washington streets, they can have a fire at any time ...

Commission Merchants.

NOTICE.—I have this day formed a Copartnership with Mr. Thomas Inglis, (late with the Hon. John Young, Montreal), under the style and firm of RANNEY & INGLIS, for the transaction of a general Commission business.

HENRY C. RANNEY.

Chicago, January 1st, 1862.

RANNEY & INGLIS,

(SUCCESSORS TO F. ANDERSON.)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Steel's Block, corner of South Water and Lasalle Sts., CHICAGO.

REFERENCES—Hon. John Young, Montreal; Messrs. D. Torrance & Co., Montreal; Messrs. J. H. R. Molson & Bros., Montreal; ... Anson Cameron, Cashier Bank of Toronto, Toronto; William Young, Esq., Milwaukee.

WADSWORTH, TURLAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

6½ Clark Street, Chicago—P. O. Drawer 6131.

Cash advances made on shipments to us or our Correspondents in New York, Boston or Philadelphia.

PIERSON & COLLETT respectfully inform the citizens of Chicago that they have commenced business at 31 Randolph street, as

BUTTER AND CHEESE MERCHANTS And General Commission Agents.

Having taken great pains in the selection of their stock, invite all lovers of good Butter and Cheese to give them a call.

P. & C. pledge themselves to keep at all times on hand a good supply of the very finest quality of the above goods that can be procured, and trust by studying the wants of the public to merit a share of its patronage.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 14 Lasalle street, Chicago.

STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 5 City Buildings, St. Louis.

C. J. GILBERT. G. W. UPDIKE. E. O. STANARD.

A. PEUGNET,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Office No. 2 Hilliard's Block. Post Office Box 3367.

REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. B. W. Raymond, Chicago, Ill.; P. Harmony's Nephs & Co. Yelverton Bros., James King & Sons, New York; J. H. Lucas, Esq., Chas. Chouteau, Esq., St. Louis.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

WM. B. HIBBARD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

223 South Water street, between Wells and Franklin, Chicago. P. O. Box 3357.

Grain, Flour, Green and Dried Fruits, Eggs, Butter, etc., sold on Commission.

WM. B. HIBBARD. JESSE M'ALLISTER.

CULVER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

216 South Water St., Chicago.

B. F. CULVER. C. R. CULVER.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.

F. P. GRIFFIN. A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 152 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

SHACKFORD, MARTIN & HOW,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago,

S. SHACKFORD. HENRY MARTIN. G. M. HOW

KIMBALL & WOLCOTT,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 151 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

Consignments solicited. Orders for purchases executed with care and dispatch.

GRANVILLE KIMBALL. E. S. WOLCOTT.

V. A. TURPEN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

182 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

Refer to Solomon Sturges & Sons, Bankers.

W. & D. J. LAKE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

182½ South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other products. Advances made on consignments.

WELLS LAKE. D. J. LAKE.

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office, Aiken's Building, adjoining Board of Trade, No. 186 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

REFER, by permission, to Solomon Sturges & Sons, Chicago; Wing & Mitchell, do.; E. B. Northrup & Co., Racine; Wm. A. Brown & Co., New York; Crowell, Brother & Co., Boston; Hurlbut & Co., Racine.

ABIEL AKIN. J. S. HURLBUT.

RICE FAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1318.

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission.

RICE FAY. JAS. H. WOODWORTH.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office, 144 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building. Post Office Drawer 6152. REFERENCES—Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Wm. Martin, Genl. Freight Agent C., B. & Q. R. R.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 6 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.

Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission business. ADVANCES made on property in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment East.

ALLEN VANE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c., 129 South Water street, Chicago.

Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese.

ALLEN VANE. E. STONE.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on commission. No. 146 South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago, Ill.

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 5 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark Streets, Chicago, Ill.

CHARLES RANDOLPH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 5 Loomis' Building, corner Clark and South Water Streets. Advances made on consignments.

BAKER & SPAFFORD,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office and Warehouse, No. 91 South Water St.

Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on Commission.

FORD & NORTON,

STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Fire-proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

SAM'L A. FORD. NATHANIEL NORTON.

MORSE & YARWOOD,

(LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.)

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

186 SOUTH WATER STREET,

Aiken's Building.

Business confined strictly to Commission.

ALBERT MORSE. M. S. YARWOOD.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED,

No. 225 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

Sole Agents for Fanton Mills.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & RUSSELL,

EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain, and Produce generally, No. 225 and 226 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

P. KANE & SONS have opened at No. 8 Hilliard's Block, South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Stock, &c., &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, P. Kane & Sons think they can offer superior advantages to their customers.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 218½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on Bills of Lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co.

J. L. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at No. 182 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Stock, &c., &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give such superior advantages.

M. S. NICHOLS. O. P. BRITT. E. A. NICHOLS.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Seed and Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c. Office, 218 and 220 South Water street, Chicago.

MURRY NELSON & CO., PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, No. 214 South Water street. Agents for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y. Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain, for shipment to Oswego or New York, or on Produce in store or afloat ... advantages of selling in either market ...

MURRY NELSON. E. L. STEVENS.

Legal Notices.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of a certain Bond, executed by Thomas B. Gray, of the County of Marshall, in the State of Illinois, to Mattock ... of Chester County, in the State of Pennsylvania, bearing date on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1855, ... [illegible] ...

JOHN BOYD, Assignee of said Mortgagee.

BAILEY & GARY, Attorneys.

Meeting of Stockholders.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, Chicago, January 6th, 1862.

Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, corner of Lake and Clark streets, on TUESDAY, February 11th, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other matters as may be presented.

A. S. DOWNS, Secretary.

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Two express trains on and after Dec. 24, 1861. Trains will leave the West Side Union Depot at 9 A. M., except Sundays, and 11:30 P. M., except Saturdays. Arrive at Chicago at 5:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.

The Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation, leaves Chicago at 4:30 P. M. daily, and arrives here at 10:30 A. M.

JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Dunleith, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Watertown, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

Day Express, 10:30 P. M., through to all the above points, and connecting at La Crosse with United States Mail Coaches for St. Paul, &c.

4:00 P. M. for Janesville, Beloit, Freeport, Rockford. Trains arrive at 11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Supt.

E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1861, trains will leave Wells street Depot as follows, Sundays excepted: ... [illegible] ...

E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Supt.

G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agent.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

1861.............1862.

Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati R.R.

IN CONNECTION WITH

CLEVELAND & TOLEDO RAILROAD.

Quickest and Best Route

From Toledo to Bellefontaine, Urbana, Columbus, Springfield, Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati, reaching those points more than three hours in advance of any other route.

On and after November 25, 1861, and until further notice, passengers by leaving Toledo on the Cleveland & Toledo R. R., at 5 A. M., reach Clyde at 6:28 A. M., making close connection with the Mail Train on the Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati R. R., reaching Tiffin at 7:00 A. M., Carey at 7:50 A. M., Bellefontaine at 11:17 A. M., Urbana at 12:12 P. M.—Dine—connecting with the train on the Col., P. & Ind. Road, reaching Columbus at 2:27 P. M., Springfield at 1:10 P. M., arriving in Dayton at 2:30 P. M., Hamilton at 4:25 P. M., and Cincinnati at 5:45 P. M.—three hours in advance of any other route.

Passengers leaving Toledo at 4:10 P. M. make a direct connection at Clyde, reaching Sandusky at 6:30 P. M.

Tickets for all the above points can be had at the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad Office in Toledo.

Baggage checked through and no charge for handling.

Smoking Car attached to all Passenger Trains.

H. RICE, Supt. S. D. & C. R. R.

L. D. RUCKER, Supt. C. & T. R. R.

Legal Notices.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Michael Tiernan has made default in the payment of his Promissory Note, dated December 12th, 1860, payable to Greenebaum Brothers, one year from date thereof with interest at ten per cent. And, whereas, the payment of said note was secured by Deed of Trust executed by said Tiernan and wife (Mary S.), of date with said Note, conveying to the undersigned as Trustee, the premises described as Lots fourteen [14] and fifteen [15], in Johnson's Subdivision of a part of the southeast fractional quarter of Section twenty-seven [27], Township thirty-nine [39], North Range fourteen [14], east of the Third Principal Meridian, situated in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, and which Deed of Trust was recorded in the Office of the Recorder of said Cook County in Book 286 of Deeds, Page 425.

Now, therefore, in pursuance with the powers in said Deed of Trust contained, and upon the application of the legal holder of said Note, I, the Trustee in said Deed, will on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1862, sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook aforesaid the above described parcels of land, with all right and equity of redemption of the said Tiernan and wife, or so much and such portion thereof as may be necessary to make the money due upon said Note, principal and interest, and the costs and expenses of sale.

HENRY GREENEBAUM, Trustee, &c.

Chicago, January 15th, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, February Term, 1862.—Emily Spencer vs. Simon B. Buckner, Mary K. Buckner, Jane C. Kingsbury, Henry W. Kingsbury and Corydon Beckwith.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Simon B. Buckner, Mary K. Buckner, Jane C. Kingsbury and Henry W. Kingsbury, four of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, Notice is hereby given to the said Simon B. Buckner, Mary K. Buckner, Jane C. Kingsbury and Henry W. Kingsbury, that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the chancery side thereof, on the ... day of ... and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of February next (1862), as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Simon B. Buckner, Mary K. Buckner, Jane C. Kingsbury and Henry W. Kingsbury, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of February, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk.

GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, by a certain mortgage, dated the first day of May, A. D. 1856, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, State of Illinois, in book thirty seven (37), of mortgages, at page four hundred and thirty-four (434), Buckner S. Morris and Mary B. Morris, his wife, of the city of Chicago in said county and State, conveyed to me, Francis P. Corbin, the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes, bearing even date with said mortgage, all executed by Buckner S. Morris and payable to the order of myself; one of said notes being for the principal sum of eleven thousand dollars ($11,000), payable on the first day of May, A. D. 1861, for value received; and the others for the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars ($550) each being the amount of semi-annual interest on said principal sum to become due respectively on the first day of November and May, from the first day of November, 1856, to the first day of May, 1861; and whereas, it is provided by said mortgage that in case of default in the payment of any one of said installments of interest, and the said installment shall remain due and unpaid for thirty days, then the said principal sum of eleven thousand dollars shall at once become due and payable at my election, anything in the notes to the contrary notwithstanding; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of said installments of interest due on the first day of May and on the first day of November, A. D. 1861, of the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars each, maturing at those dates respectively and given for said installments, which has at said place remained and now are wholly due and unpaid.

Now therefore, public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the authority contained in said mortgage, and to secure the said sum of eleven thousand dollars, with interest due thereon, together with costs and charges of advertisement and sale, the premises conveyed by said mortgage, with all right and equity of redemption of Buckner S. Morris and Mary B. Morris, their heirs, representatives or assigns therein, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on Friday, the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1862, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago; which said premises are known and described as follows, to wit: Sub-lots five (5) and six (6), of lots one (1) and two (2), in block fifteen (15) in the original town of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, together with the brick dwelling and other improvements thereon situated.

FRANCIS P. CORBIN.

W. C. REYNOLDS, Attorney, 114 Dearborn street, Chicago.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, by a certain Mortgage dated the first day of May, A. D. 1858, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, State of Illinois, in book thirty-seven (37) of Mortgages at page ... Hart L. Stewart widower, of the City of Chicago, in said County and State, conveyed to me ... the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes bearing even date with said Mortgage, all executed by Hart L. Stewart and payable to the order of myself ... [illegible] ... the sum of sixteen thousand dollars, with interest thereon, together with costs and charges of advertisement and sale, the premises conveyed by said Mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary, with all right and equity of redemption of Hart L. Stewart, his heirs, representatives or assigns therein, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at ten o'clock in the forenoon on Friday the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1862, at the North door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, all of which premises are situated in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, and are known and described as follows, to wit: The west thirty (30) feet of Lot number seven (7), in Block thirty-seven (37) of the original Town of Chicago aforesaid, with the buildings and other improvements thereon ... [illegible] ...

FRANCIS P. CORBIN, Mortgagee.

WM. C. REYNOLDS, Attorney, 114 Dearborn street, Chicago.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, March Term, 1862. Harrison H. Husted vs. Ira ... Samuel Hale, John V. Ayres, Joseph C. Bradley, Robert R. Boyd, Nehemiah Wilkin, Alexander L. Van Buren, Frederick Butterfield, Charles E. Cochran, Thomas C. Cochran, William Barbour and Benjamin Carver.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Samuel Hale, Robert R. Boyd, Nehemiah Wilkin, Alexander L. Van Buren, Frederick Butterfield, Charles E. Cochran, Thomas C. Cochran, William Barbour and Benjamin Carver, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County, Notice is hereby given to the said Samuel Hale ... [illegible] ... that said complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the chancery side thereof, on the ... day of December, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the First Monday of January, 1862, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said non-resident defendants, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the third Monday of March, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

GEO. A. INGALLS, Compl'ts Sol'r.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, March Term, 1862. Samuel Russell vs. Lamberton C. Hall, Emeline F. Hall, Edward S. Hall and The Garden City Building Association.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Edward S. Hall, one of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, Notice is hereby given to the said Edward S. Hall, that the above named complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the chancery side thereof ... [illegible] ... will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk.

SCAMMON, McCAGG & FULLER, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, January Term, A. D. 1862.—Philip J. Price and David Morris vs. Jervis Langdon and Samuel W. Barnard.—Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Jervis Langdon and Samuel W. Barnard, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the 15th day of ..., A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Philip J. Price and David Morris, and against the estate of the said Jervis Langdon and Samuel W. Barnard, for the sum of ... Hundred and ... Dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you the said Jervis Langdon and Samuel W. Barnard shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1862, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Philip J. Price and David Morris, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk.

BAILEY & GARY, Plt'ffs Att'ys.

Railroads.

1862. THE 1862.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.,

251 Miles Double Track,

(with its connections.)

IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE,

FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED

To all the Eastern Cities!

THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED, AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST.

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM

PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA!

(with close connections from Western Cities,)

ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK,

THROUGH PHILADELPHIA,

And close connections at Harrisburgh for

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

ALSO

Connecting at Harrisburg, via Allentown,

With three daily trains to New York.

FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK

One train runs daily (50 miles,)

VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS

Arriving in advance of all other Routes.

EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM

PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Railroad.

Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines.

FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE.

SLEEPING CARS

ON NIGHT TRAINS TO

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE.

FREIGHTS:

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroad of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT.

The Pennsylvania Central Rail Road also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the North-Western Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Rail Road, ARE AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER RAIL ROAD COMPANIES.

Be particular to mark packages "VIA PENN'A CENTRAL R. R."

For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Illinois.
D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburgh.
CLARKE & CO., Transfer Agents, Pittsburgh.
R. C. MELDRUM & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.
R. C. MELDRUM & CO., Madison, Indiana.
J. E. MOORE, Louisville, Ky.
W. W. AIKMAN & CO., Evansville, Ind.
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JOHN TODD, Covington, Ky.
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R. C. MELDRUM, General Travelling Agent for the South and West.

LIVE STOCK.

Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards, well watered and supplied with every convenience, have been opened on this line and its connections, and every attention is paid to their wants. From Harrisburg, where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and BALTIMORE MARKETS. This will also be found the shortest, quickest and most direct route for Stock to New York, (via Allentown,) and with fewer changes than any other.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Supt., Altoona, Pa.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—Winter Arrangement, commencing Sunday, Nov 10th, 1861. Trains leave Chicago: Day Express and Mail, Sundays excepted ... Night Express, Saturdays excepted ... Joliet Accommodation ... Through Trains arrive ... Joliet Accommodation ...

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at

6:00 A. M. Fast Line, (except Sundays)
6:30 P. M. Night Express, (except Saturdays)
5:00 P. M. Accommodation for Valparaiso.

For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.

Also—For ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON, And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.

Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage by this route checked through to all Eastern Cities.

But one change of cars between Chicago and N. York via Allentown ...

Through Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side.

W. P. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent. A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Michigan Southern and Lake Shore RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:

NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS:

6:00 A. M. daily (except Sunday), via Old ... Line Road, at White Pigeon with trains for Three Rivers, at Adrian with trains for Jackson, at Air Line Junction with trains for Monroe and Detroit.

NIGHT EXPRESS:

5:30 P. M. daily (except Saturday), via Old ... Line Road, connecting at Air Line Junction with trains for Detroit.

All the above trains connect at Toledo with ... Trains arrive from the East at 10:30 A. M. and 11 P. M.

Through Tickets ... Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington ... Luxurious new Sleeping Cars on all night trains. ... Tickets can be had at all the Company's Offices ... at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets.

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O. GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agt.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, 1861, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

6:00 A. M.—Day Express (Sundays excepted), arriving at Detroit ... New York ... Boston ...

6:00 P. M.—Night Express (except Saturday), arriving at Detroit ... Albany ... New York ... Boston ...

Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at 6:00 A. M. Mail Train ... Fast Express at 6:00 P. M. Night Mail ...

The 6:00 P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

Salisbury's Patent Dusters are run on Day Express Trains. Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

Baggage Checked Through.

THROUGH TICKETS for sale at all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.

J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4th, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

9:15 A. M. and 12:30 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 12:30 P. M. and 4:15 P. M.

Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 11:30 P. M. and 8:00 P. M.

WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION Train leaves Chicago at 5:20 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 8:30 A. M.

S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GREAT CENTRAL

SHORT LINE ROUTE,

VIA

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO

AND

Pennsylvania Central R. R's,

TO ALL EASTERN CITIES.

Clarke & Co., Through Freight Agents.

Are prepared to contract Freight through by either of the Companies above named ... and at the Depot of the P., F. W. & C. R. R. ...

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

... [illegible] ...

C. G. HAMMOND, Gen'l Supt.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Change of Time!

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 17th, 1861, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets, as follows:

9:00 A. M.—Sundays excepted—arriving at Peoria ... Cairo ...

9:00 P. M.—Saturdays excepted—arriving at ... Cairo ...

On Saturdays ... P. M. Train will run only to Centralia.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 A. M. and 9:00 P. M.

For further information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot.

HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.

Trains will leave Chicago ... Leave Wood Lawn ...

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

... [illegible] ...

CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent.

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1862.

THE CITY.

HOP.—The Sherman House Hop occurs this evening, and a merry time is anticipated.

Arrival of Gen. Lane.

Gen. Jim Lane, accompanied by his family, arrived in this city at eleven o'clock last evening, en route for Kansas, and took rooms at the Tremont House. His staff have not yet arrived.

HARPER FOR FEBRUARY.—Harper's Magazine, Godey's, Petersons, Ballou's, the Bon ton, &c., for February; the Pilgrims of Fashion, by Kinchan Cornwallis, and a fresh supply of songs in many keys, by Oliver Wendell Holmes, have been received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

FEBRUARY MAGAZINES.—Harper's Magazine and the Atlantic Monthly for February, have been received by J. R. Walsh, corner Madison street and Custom House Place. Part 1st of Miss Mulock's story, "The Mistress and the Maid," is commenced in this number of Harper's.

ASSAULT UPON A WOMAN.—A very fine appearing, respectably connected young man, giving the name of Joseph McCune, appeared at the bar of the Police Court this morning, charged with an unprovoked and outrageous assault upon the person of Mrs. Catherine Nelson, at her residence, No. 85 Ohio street, on the afternoon of Thursday last. McCune plead the usual plea of intoxication. The Court thought that no excuse could justify any such violence toward a woman, and assessed a fine of $30, which was paid.

MUSTERED IN.—It will be a matter of gratifying intelligence to the public to learn that the differences in the Mechanic Fusileer regiment have been settled and that the men have been mustered into the United States service. There is now every probability that this fine regiment will be soon brought into active service, as an adjunct to Gen. Lane's expedition. In whatever situation they may be placed they will give a good account of themselves.

PERSONAL.—Gen. Lane and staff, Kansas; Hon. W. P. Dole, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and family, Washington; Hon. M. A. Kasson, First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington; Col. M. H. W. Cushman, U. S. army; James F. Joy, Esq., Detroit; John B. Jervis, Superintendent P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.; Hon. John Moore, Mart. H. Cassell, Springfield; Col. H. C. Heg, Wisconsin; P. Marsh, Buffalo; Col. A. B. Porter, Iowa; Hon. G. S. Orth, Indiana; Henry Kip, Buffalo; Col. C. B. Half, S. B. Scott, James Ludington, Milwaukee, and Warren Ellis, Boston, are stopping at the Tremont House.

WAGON STOLEN.—Some person not disposed to obey the advice of the negro psalmodist and "wait for the wagon," took a three spring grocery wagon on Monday night from the premises of George Flemer, No. 190 South Wells street, and its owner has been "waiting" for its return ever since, but without meeting the said wagon or thief. The man who took this piece of property is known to the police, and unless he wishes to serve the State a season at Joliet, "for board and clothes" only, he will come some night and carefully replace the vehicle.

POLICE COURT.—Matters of interest to the general reader were very scarce at the Police Court yesterday. The attendance of prisoners was lean and the amount aded to the sin-tax rather small. Murphy, O'Brien and Conly, the three men fined $100 each on Monday, for committing the brutal assault upon officer George M. Miller of the Third Precinct, appealed their case and gave the requisite bonds. They were afterwards arrested under the new police law, and brought to the Armory on the same charge. The provisions of this statute are very close, and if convicted, will bring upon the defendants a penalty of $250 and a term of imprisonment.

TO THE POLICE AUTHORITIES.—Continuedus complaints are being made to us of the conduct of boys in the streets. Scarcely a cutter can pass but a dozen or two of youngsters fasten to it like leeches, and can only be detatched by a vigorous application of the whip. The consequence is that several children have been run over and injured of late. The day will come when some child will be killed. To prevent this we call upon the police authorities to check the practice which has become a serious evil, and will result, if not checked, in fatal consequences.

THE END OF AN ALLEGED CONSPIRACY CASE.—Our readers will recollect the arrest some weeks since of the men named Stine and Lasalle and two women, Mrs. Henrietta Mason and Miss Eva Craig, upon a charge of attempting to reduce to prostitution one Mildred A. Bowles, a young girl from the east. The case was a failure for the want of testimony to convict and the parties were all discharged. A second suit, growing out of the above, a charge of being inmates of a house of ill-repute, made against Stine and Miss Craig, was, after a number of continuances, taken from the docket this morning and the defendants were discharged.

DENTISTRY EXTRAORDINARY.—We have lately heard of a most extraordinary case in Dr. Allport's practice of dentistry. It is this: A few months ago, a gentleman visiting at the West met with the loss of about one half the upper and nearly the whole of the lower jaw and teeth by the accidental discharge of his gun. After a skillful surgical operation the unfortunate gentleman came to this city and engaged the services of Dr. Allport, who adapted artificial jaws and teeth so perfectly, that the patient now eats and talks with perfect ease. The patient, who is a lawyer, has returned to the practice of his profession. The loss, which at first seemed irreparable, and was so distressing, would now be scarcely noticed. This successful operation is an excellent tribute to Dr. Allport's skill in the practice of his profession.

Snobs.

Snobs are confined to no special locality, but infest every department of society. There are snobs in the church who mumble responses from gilded prayer-books, who are oiled and curled like Absalom, who wear purple and fine linen, and fare sumptuously every day, and finally expect when they yield up their precious lives to sleep in a gilded sepulchre and get into heaven by a private entrance. There are snobs military, like Jeems, all over buttons, striped-legged and shoulder-strapped, dazzling foolish girls with Boabdil airs, and disgusting common civilians with their impertinent assumption of a consequence purely imaginary. There are snobs in politics, and mean ones they are too; snobs in science, and intolerable they are; snobs in business, who get upon their well worn knees and piteously entreat you to kick them provided you will buy their wares.

There are snobs in your drawing rooms, and dirty ones, too, they are. They guzzle your port and hint at logwood; they turn up their noses at your pet Scheffer and recall the time when they made "the gwand tu-wer;" they sneer at your modest square Steinway; they crush out the roses of your Brussels, rumple your India proofs, dawdle on your ottomans, and break your cut glass. They abuse your hospitality, insult your guests, and think they compliment you when they inform you that they have "many friends in—ah Chicago;" that "they—ah are going to another party tomorrow night—ah of a different so-ort. The young ladies—ah may be—ah ver' noice gyurls, ver' noice gyurls, 'pon 'onor, but not first class—ah, not such as they generally mix with, sir;" and they always go home maudlin. And it serves you right, Mrs. Gunnytags, for inviting such to your drawing-room.

The meanest of all snobs is the snob of the concert room, both male and female. Drawling, listless, simpering young women and young men, who seize that opportunity for the interchange of small talk and gossiping nonsense; who insult the singer and annoy the audience, no matter what the excellence of the artist or the character of the music. Not to put too fine a point upon it, it is essentially blackguardism—a display of ill manners which might be expected in a Randolph street concert saloon. Take the last Philharmonic concert, for instance, where this class of nuisances abounded. The musicians had devoted weeks of hard and careful study upon their parts; the music was the best ever scored by composers; the majority of the audience was composed of those who had come to enjoy the musical feast; and yet, while the solemn mournful measures of Beethoven's great *andante* were thrilling through the audience, the snobs found time to criticise their neighbor's bonnets in tones audible for several seats around them. If such people haven't brains enough to understand the proprieties of the concert room, they should be *hissed* and *vigorously hissed* into that propriety, and the sooner the practice comes into fashion the better. Because their dull brains cannot comprehend what is going on it does not confer upon them the privilege of annoying and disturbing those who can.

NEWS FROM SECESSIA.

ARRIVAL OF DESERTERS FROM THE REBEL ARMY.

Interesting Details of their Escape.

Three young men, named Charles Cox, Jesse Gilbert and W. J. Morell, deserters from the Southern army, arrived at the Tremont House on Monday night, having been forwarded from Cairo to this city by George W. Gage, Esq., and other citizens who were cognizant of their condition. Cox, in company with Gilbert, Morell and a fourth party, named Gardner, who has remained in Cairo, are all strong Union men, who, prior to the breaking out of the war, had been engaged in various capacities at the South. Upon the commencement of hostilities, they, in common with numerous other Northern men, were impressed into the rebel army. Gilbert, who had formerly been connected with Rice's equestrian establishment, was compelled to join a Louisiana regiment. Cox, who was a compositor in the office of that rampant organ of secession, the Memphis *Appeal*, was offered his choice: to enlist in a Tennessee regiment or be confined in the Laboratory and engaged in manufacturing cartridges. He chose the former as presenting the best opportunities for escape. Morell was also impressed into a Tennessee regiment and Gardner into a Louisiana regiment. The concentration of the Southern forces at Columbus brought them together and their sympathy of feeling and sentiment soon discovered them to each other, and they laid various plans of escape.

The battle of Belmont, in which their regiments were engaged, offering a favorable opportunity, they deserted and made their way into the woods, but were arrested seven miles below Cairo by Southern scouts, securely bound and taken to Columbus, where, thrust into irons, they were tried by general court martial before the reverend rebel and pious traitor, Gen. Polk, and sentenced to be shot. They were put into heavy irons and kept in the guard house until two days before the time of the proposed execution when the unhappy quartette were made the happy recipients of a file at the hands of a friend. With this instrument they filed off their irons, keeping them together for a time with a wire taken from their bucket so as not to arouse the suspicions of the guard. Upon the night of their escape, although a heavy force of sentinels was on guard, by means of a knife they cut through the floor of the guard house and then forced their way through the dirt and rubbish, by means of the file, underneath four buildings, and emerged in sight of the picket guard, who were huddled together round a fire. They crawled along upon their hands and knees and managed to elude the observation of the picket. In this manner they proceeded until they reached the bushes, when they set off at a rapid pace, which was not slackened until they came within the lines of the Twentieth Illinois, Col. Marsh, at Camp Jefferson, at the mouth of Mayfield Creek. Col. Marsh forwarded them in safety to Cairo, where Gardner still remains. The other three were passed to this city, and left last evening for their homes, Gilbert for Brooklyn, N. Y., and Morell and Cox for Watertown, N. Y.

The parties are quite young, but very intelligent and energetic, and are determined to once more shoulder the musket, this time in defence of freedom. They have rendered our forces at Cairo most excellent service by furnishing Commodore Foote much valuable information and drawings of the defences at Columbus.

They represent that Columbus is strongly fortified, and that the troops are still at work day and night in the intrenchments. They are in hourly expectations of an attack, and sleep at night—when they do sleep—upon their arms. The forces at Columbus number some 40,000 men, composed of all nationalities, and mainly from Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana. The Tennessee troops are well uniformed in "nigger cloth," and armed with improved muskets. The other troops, however, are wretchedly armed with shot-guns, and poorly uniformed, many of them barefooted, but all seem hopeful, contented and confident of ultimate success. In the ranks are large numbers of Union men, who have been impressed into the service, and will seize the first opportunity to escape.

Columbus is defended by eighty pieces of ordnance commanding the river, the largest a 128-pounder. The sub-marine battery is planted three miles below Columbus, and rifle pits extend back from the river for a distance of three-quarters of a mile. At Memphis business was comparatively prostrate and large fires were of frequent occurrence.

Arrival of the Wisconsin First Artillery.

The Second and Fourth Batteries of the First Wisconsin Artillery arrived last evening from Racine by the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, en route for Baltimore and the Potomac. They left Camp Utley, where they have been encamped since September 1st, yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock, and reached this city at 5 o'clock. They immediately took up their line of march for the depot of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, and after a hasty embarkation left for Toledo and the East at 7 o'clock. Owing to the lateness of the hour, and the necessity of dispatch, there were no demonstrations along the line of march between the two depots. The men were well uniformed and accoutred, but were without their batteries. These will arrive today with those of the First and Third Batteries who are expected to pass through this city this evening en route for Louisville.

The Second Battery is composed entirely of Germans, under Capt. Herzberg; the Fourth, of Americans, under Capt. John F. Vallee. The latter was the officer in command—having been placed in that position by the U. S. mustering officer, in place of Capt. Herzberg, who was entitled to the command by seniority of commission. The reason for this change of command was the fact that at the time of departure, Capt. Herzberg was too deeply intoxicated to be competent for the post. Our authority for this is the statement of the officers themselves. It is to the credit of the Wisconsin volunteers themselves that we do not remember a parallel instance, and we trust for the future welfare of the Second Battery that no such disgraceful displays upon the part of superior officers will be hereafter exhibited.

The men were fully up to the Wisconsin standard in physique, discipline and intelligence, and this we consider no mean praise.

The Fourth Battery was organized on the 1st of September and the ranks entirely filled on the 20th. It numbers 162 men. The Second was organized the latter part of August, and completed on the 15th of September, and numbers 152 men. Through the thoughtfulness of Capt. Geo. M. Gray, coffee and refreshments were provided for both officers and men before leaving, and will be furnished until their arrival at Baltimore.

The following is the roster of the batteries:

SECOND BATTERY.

Captain—E. F. Herzberg.
First Lieutenant—E. Stephan.
Second Lieutenant—Charles Beger.
Third Lieutenant—John Schabel.
Fourth Lieutenant—Not chosen.

FOURTH BATTERY.

Captain—John F. Vallee.
First Lieutenant—George B. Easterly.
Second Lieutenant—M. McDevitt.
Third Lieutenant—Charles A. Rathbone.
Fourth Lieutenant—Not chosen.

FAST DRIVING.—Reckless driving as an amusement for those who chance to possess a nag of two-forty gait and racing proclivities, may be all very well on the open prairie, where only those who indulge in the pastime are exposed to its dangerous consequences, but upon a crowded thoroughfare, like Clark street, is decidedly out of place. As long as we have laws on the subject, they should be obeyed; if not obeyed, they should be *enforced*. Several painful accidents have lately occurred, purely the result of criminal carelessness on the part of drivers which, we are gratified to see, have set the authorities at work energetically to put a stop to the nuisance. A young man by the name of Wm. Howard yesterday afternoon trotted a fast horse through Clark street at a rapid rate, was overhauled by a policeman, and this morning Justice Davis fined him five dollars as a warning to others and a foretaste of what he might expect in future, should he be caught in the same act.

LECTURE ON HUMAN LIFE.—Prof. O. S. Fowler of New York, the widely known phrenologist, commences a series of lectures this evening at Metropolitan Hall. Subject:—"Human Life with Reference to Phrenology and Psychology." The experience of the lecturer in these subjects, and the careful researches he has made, eminently qualify him to illustrate the theme.

TO BE REPEATED.—By request, Rev. James Dixon will repeat his lecture on "England and the English," which afforded such eminent satisfaction to the audiences of the Ladies' Educational Society and their friends, a few evenings since. Many who failed to hear it can have the privilege of listening to the same on Thursday evening next, 23d inst., at the Union Park Baptist Church, corner of West Lake and Sheldon streets. Admission twenty-five cents, for the benefit of the ch[...]

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—This excellent organization, in an unostentatious manner is accomplishing a vast amount of good in the matter of relief to the poor of the city, and is earning a warrant for the title of Christians, attached to the association by the judicious and prompt bestowal of charity upon the deserving poor. Fuel is purchased in the country at very reasonable rates, and the railroad companies very generously aid the charitable measures of the Society by transporting it free of charge to this city. In this manner the members have distributed, during the present season, ninety loads of wood, sixty-four tons of coal, and provisions and clothing to the value of $595 among one hundred and eighty-two families, nationalized as follows:—Irish, 65; German, 53; French, 8; American, 28; English, 19; Scotch, 7; Swedish and Norwegian, 7; Colored, 2.

The Association has also increased its facilities by opening an evening school in the North Division for young persons of both sexes. The school will be under the charge of a lawyer of this city, and promises to prove an instrument of great good. We are glad to know that the Association is so prosperous, a prosperity rendered doubly deserving by its many kind offices among the suffering poor.

THE ASSAULT UPON OFFICER MILLER.—Yesterday afternoon the defendants O'Brien, Murphy, and Conlan, who assaulted Officer Miller of the Second Precinct, on Sunday night last, appeared at the Police Court, and the second suit against them under the new ordinance was withdrawn, and a charge of "disorderly conduct" substituted. This was continued until the 27th inst., and the men gave special bail for their appearance. At this juncture, and as they were about to leave the court room, a deputy sheriff stepped forward and served a capias upon them in a new suit for private, personal damages, which Mr. Miller had just commenced. The amount of bail required was $2,000 each, and at latest accounts they had not obtained it, but were waiting examination in the county jail.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER'S WIFE BY DESTITUTION.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, upon the body of a woman named Helen Carroll, the wife of Cornelius Carroll, a private in Company K, 12th Illinois regiment, now stationed at Paducah. The inquest was held at the late residence of the deceased, No. 230 West Polk street, and the evidence taken before the jury revealed a sad picture of suffering. The unfortunate woman was an invalid, unable to work, and although a pensioner upon the bounty of the County War Committee, the pittance received was too small to supply her many wants and provide her the proper care she needed. She was found by the neighbors yesterday morning, dead in bed, her two children sleeping beside her, unaware of the sad fate which had befallen their poor mother, the victim of desolation and destitution, the victim of the wolf at the door her weak hands could not drive away. It covers only one more page of life which too many skip in reading the volume.

THE DETENTION OF WITNESSES.—Considerable complaint has of late been made of the confinement of persons held as witnesses in important cases to come off before the Recorder's Court, in the same apartments with condemned convicts and those incarcerated on criminal charges. The complaints have been well grounded, but from the following circular, now being issued by the Board of Police to different magistrates in the city, this will not occur hereafter:

"You will take notice, that the Board of Police, in compliance with section fifteen of the act entitled "An Act establishing a Board of Police for the City of Chicago," approved February 21st, 1861, have provided a place for the detention of witnesses. You will hereafter, when witnesses are to be detained, commit them to the custody of John Nelson, Keeper, at the apartments for the detention of witnesses, at the City Armory.
"Yours respectfully, A. C. COVENTRY,
"President of Board of Police."

The following is the section referred to above:

The Board of Police shall provide suitable accommodations, within said City of Chicago, for the detention of witnesses who are unable to furnish security for their appearance in criminal proceedings, and such accommodations shall be in premises, other than those employed for the confinement of persons charged with crime, fraud or disorderly conduct; and it shall be the duty of all magistrates, in committing witnesses, to have regard to the rules and regulations of the Board of Police, in respect to their detention.

The Children in the Wood.

The lecture of Chas. Browne, better known as "Artemas Ward," at Bryan Hall, last evening, before the Young Men's Association, was attended by a large audience, in fact one of the largest of the present lecture season, having been estimated as high as fifteen hundred.

Mr. Brown is a young man, possibly twenty-seven or twenty-eight years of age, of medium height, florid complexion and a general personal appearance that cannot be said to be handsome, and anything but comical. He speaks rather indistinctly, confines himself closely to his manuscript, and never smiles at his most side-splitting jokes. Were it not for the words which issue from his mouth, one would naturally take him for a minister from the solemn and ministerial expression of his countenance.

The style employed in the widely circulated and generally popular sketches of Artemas Ward, the showman, could not of course be reproduced on the platform, as much of the humor contained in these productions depends for effect upon the lingual peculiarities of his words, hence the subject chosen by Mr. Brown was illustrated by a series of quaint, quizzical and fanciful anecdotes and squibs having the fun contained in them sandwiched between the sentences or contained in the subject-matter. It would be folly to endeavor to sketch the effort of the lecturer, without devoting more time and space to it than is at our command, but one or two sample bricks will convey to the reader a fair idea of what Artemas calls his "paper house:"

The subject of the "Children in the Wood" was only alluded to as a kind of interlude or thread upon which to string his jokes, a succession of which,—each one more funny and laughable than the one preceding it—formed the lecture.

After paying his *devoirs* to fast young men, and giving the general advice not to check them in any laudable forward movement—"even forward to Richmond, provided McClellan was ready"—he alluded to illustrious examples of the past and present age. The forte of Mr. Russell, of the London *Times*, he said, was to lie, when it would be far better for him to stand upright. Benjamin Franklin was a talented man, but he had not the talent for an army contractor. Shakspeare was a man of genius, and wrote many beautiful things, but he had not the fervor of imagination that would have made him a good Washington correspondent of a New York daily paper. The speaker hit off the affair of Bull Run by repeating a joke he had perpetrated in a Metropolitan comical weekly. He said he had been credibly informed that that disastrous defeat had been occasioned by the appearance at a critical moment of an individual upon the battle field with the information that there were three vacancies in the New York Custom House. This inaugurated the stampede, resulting in the defeat of our arms.

After speaking of the drama and poetry—characterizing the producers of the latter as terrible fighters in the region of thought—(a safe place to fight in, just the place for certain Home Guards) Mr. Browne passed to the subject of the war. "John Bull," said the speaker—and here he paused as though in deep thought, and added, with irresistible humor, *sotto voce*, 'I trust I have mentioned the name of John Bull with proper respect.'—"John Bull used to cry emancipation to us. He has now stuffed his ears with Southern cotton and cannot hear the clank of the Southern slave. Let me add—can hear 'nary clank!' But we have men, money, energy and can fight it out alone. We need no foreign intervention. There is a good deal of talk about the sufferings of the Goddess of Liberty, and the desolate state of her realm, but she is as well 'set up with' as any young lady of my acquaintance. Talking of John Bull and the British Lion, the latter individual animal has crossed the ocean twice already to whip this Yankee nation, and on both occasions has returned home with his tail several inches shorter than when he started. The next time he will go hence without any tail at all—and his tail, unlike the tales in the *Ledger*, cannot be *continued*."

In alluding to the "Children of the Wood," the speaker said that the peculiar merit of his lecture, if it might lay claim to any merit, was the fact that it had to do with so many subjects that had nothing whatever to do with it. This was a self-evident truism. In conclusion, he said the particular children he alluded to were good children, well brought up, and so far as he knew, entirely respectable. As he had said so little of them on the present occasion, his hearers might consider that he would allude to them in the future, and hence they would be continued.

The lecture lasted about an hour. The audience appeared to a dispassionate and cool observer, a huge laughing machine which the speaker, as manager or operator, kept continually going from the moment he commenced speaking until he closed. As the lecture was not intended to instruct, but to amuse, it served its purpose amazingly well.

WHOOPING COUGH.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges, are efficacious with children laboring from this disorder, hoarseness or other affections of the chest, having a soothing influence, assisting expectoration, and preventing an accumulation of phlegm, which often causes a sense of suffocation so common with this cough.

GOOD CHEER.—Ladies, if you are melancholy and cast down in your minds, use D. B. De Land & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus; it will not only successfully raise your bread, biscuit, etc., but will thereby raise your drooping spirits, so that you will be better prepared to endure the troubles and trials of domestic life. Call for the Saleratus where you do your trading, and if they have not got it, tell them they must get it. Most wholesale and retail dealers in the country keep it.

☞ "Yankee Card Writer's" office at Sherman [&] Tremont House. Mail 4 stamps for samples [of] wedding and visiting. jal1-6t.

An Error Corrected.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Under the caption of "An Outrageous Assault upon an Officer" in your paper of this morning, the following statement occurs, to wit:

"Justice Davis, after hearing the testimony, remarked to the defendants, that as several cases of a similar character had been sent to the Recorder's Court—in one instance the Judge assessed a small fine, and in another he assessed a penalty of ten cents and paid it out of his own pocket—and they been been, as he thought, unjustly treated," &c.

The Police Magazinrate in these remarks does injustice to Hon. R. M. Wilson, the Judge of the Recorder's Court—inasmuch as it conveys the idea to the public that Judge Wilson winks at assaults upon officers. Such is by no means the case. The case where the ten cents was assessed and paid by the Judge, "was one where an attempt was made to cheat a poor washerwoman out of her demand for washing, by suing out a writ of replevin for the articles washed—and in attempting to serve such writ resistance was made by the washerwoman and her husband, who are French people, and who imperfectly understand the English language.

It was the case of the People vs. Werling, a full account of which was given in the city papers last month. The husband of the washerwoman was dangerously wounded by a blow from a policeman with his club, whereas no officer was at all injured. When Judge Wilson disposed of the case the facts were stated in open court by Mr. Haven, the State's Attorney, and Werling's counsel—and when Judge Wilson announced his decision, almost every person in the court room (and the room was nearly full), by applause in a most decided manner, evinced an entire concurrence in the decision and very plainly said that the decision was right. I make this explanation in order to correct any wrong impression that might be created by the remarks of Justice Davis above quoted.

JUSTICE.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Judge Drummond*—No. 302—United States vs. J. W. Davidson et al. Verdict for the plaintiff for $7,242.64. Motion by defendant for a new trial. No. 653—Wyman Crow et al vs. J. Drake. Death of O. R. C. McCreery suggested of record by plaintiff's attorney. Afterwards verdict for plaintiff, $8,878.14. No. 653. Same vs. same. Verdict for plaintiff, $3,217.94. No. —— Frederick Butterfield vs. Herman Rosenthal et al. Cognovit judgment for plaintiff, $1,998.80. No. 660—S. C. Davis vs. C. L. Hoyt. Jury called, testimony heard and a sealed verdict to be rendered.

COOK COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Judge Manierre*.—No. 1085. Richard S. Barnum and S. Barnum vs. Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs. No. 1088. John D. Haley vs. W. R. Arthur, Robert Forsyth, and others. Rule to reply extended to Tuesday morning next. No. 517. People vs. Patrick Tierney. Trial for rape, on trial. No. 525. People vs. Aaron Phelps for misdemeanor. Motion to quash indictment. No. 521. People vs. John Howe. Verdict: Defendant guilty—value of property $10, and term in penitentiary one year. Motion by defendant's attorney for a new trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Judge Higgins*.—No. 839—M. Best vs. Ætna Insurance Co.; appeal set aside. No. 799—Verdict—defendant not guilty. Motion for a new trial by plaintiff. No. 901—F. Kruger vs. H. Squires et al; verdict—defendant guilty. Damages assessed at $80. Motion for a new trial. No. 906—James Thomas et al vs. Chris. Maninger; verdict for plaintiff for $891.72. City of Chicago vs. E. C. Rogers; judgment for $5 and costs. No. 844—M. B. Street vs. Chas. Beers; jury separated by agreement. No. 816—H. Whitaker vs. V. Baker et al; on trial. No. 661—J. B. Waller vs. H. H. Honore et al; continued at plaintiff's costs. No. 624—H. S. Berry et al vs. L. B. Almsted et al; dismissed at defendant's costs.

A DISTRESSING CASE.—A most distressing case was on trial before Judge Manierre, of the Circuit Court, yesterday, in which one Patrick Tierney was the defendant, charged with an indecent assault upon his own daughter, aged eight years. The details of the evidence are entirely unfit for publication. It is claimed on the part of the defense that the whole affair is a trumped-up charge or general conspiracy by some of the neighbors to ruin the prisoner. The defendant is an aged, gray haired man, and for the sake of humanity it is to be hoped that he may be able to clear himself of the crime laid at his door.

CHARITY PARTY.—A charity party, intended to replenish the treasury of the faithful Minister, Rev. Mr. Collyer, will take place at the Tremont House on Tuesday evening next, the 28th. The gentlemen who have it in charge have a full heart in the work, and it promises to be one of the pleasantest re-unions of the season.

☞ Go to Boyd's Exchange Office when you have business with a Broker. He pays the best rate for all uncurrent money. Sells Specie and Exchange as low as any house, and gives entire satisfaction to all who patronizes him. Office, No. 38 South Clark street, (adjoining the bank of C. B. Blair.) Entrance at the iron steps south end of the building. jn7-1m

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn-st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov12

Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing. nov11-h321-1y

☞ Apply at the TRIBUNE Job Room, if you want job-printing done quickly, well and cheaply. dec13-tf

☞ Cook & McLean, 96 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dying Gents' garments less than any other house in the city. se25-ly

DIED.

In this city, 21st inst., after a short illness, ARTEMAS WHITE, Esq., formerly of Boston, aged 58 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 229 Ohio street corner of Dearborn, at 4 o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Boston and Portland papers please copy.

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

OF ALL QUARRIES.

C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE

Flouring and Grist Mills,

AND DEALERS IN

DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"

Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Bolting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES, AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnishing when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

5 horse power	$ 500	20 horse power	$1,200
8 "	575	25 "	1,300
10 "	725	30 "	1,675
12 "	825	35 "	2,000
15 "	900	40 "	2,300

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c., At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.

Post Office address Box 274. oc579-1y

MILWAUKEE MILL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT.

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FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,

Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths, and

MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY.

ALSO,

Gearing, Shafting and Foundry Work

Of every description.

se11-g66-6m EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE New York Superior Court, held at the City Hall, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of January, 1862. Present, Hon. CLAUDIUS L. MONELL, Justice.

SAMUEL S. WHITE, against ASAHEL JONES and GILBERT C. PLATT.

On reading and filing the summons and complaint in the above entitled action, together with the affidavits of James Holbrook, James Gayler and Samuel S. White, all severally sworn to on the 6th day of January instant, and on motion of Noyes and Tracy, Attorneys for the plaintiff herein,

ORDERED, That the above defendants, Asahel Jones and Gilbert C. Platt, and each of them, be, and they are hereby enjoined, restrained and commanded to refrain from receiving or opening any and all letters or orders, directed or addressed to Jones and White, or to Jones, White & Co., or to Jones, White & McCurdy, or to any or either of said firms, or names, and from filling the same or the orders or request contained therein, and from in any way interfering with the business of the said former firm, or the good will thereof, or of the plaintiff, or of the interest therein until the other or further order of this Court in that effect.

ja20-k423-3t R. D. LIVINGSTON, Clerk.

ESTATE OF WM. T. BARRON, NOTICE.—Payment of all monies now due the estate of the late Wm. T. Barron, must be made without delay to me at the office of John Mattocks, Jr., Telegraph Building, Chicago.

ja15-k38-1w WILLIAM BARRON, Executor, &c.

TO GROCERS AND FAMILIES.—We are selling the choicest brands of White Winter Wheat Flour.

VERY LOW.

Among other brands "Belle Street Mills" which is THE best in the city. SPRUANCE & PRESTON, ja17-k49-1w 179 South Water, entrance on Lasalle-st.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY, Jan. 21, 1862.

The money market continues very quiet in all departments. Scarcely any discounts are asked for except in connection with the pork trade, and these are confined to a few houses. In other departments of trade comparatively little is done. Hence business about the banks is exceedingly dull.

The market for New York exchange is a shade closer, but it is still abundant at former rates, viz: par, buying; selling ¼ of 1 per cent premium. Were trade at all active and currency in usual demand the banks would find it very bothersome to carry present balances.

GOLD.—Very little gold appears to be wanted, and the market continues to drop. The buying range to-day was 1¼@1½; selling 2@2¼. For round lots the lower figure was accepted. The Indiana branches continue to redeem Indiana Bank notes at 1 per cent premium.

TREASURY NOTES.—We are glad to notice that our cattle dealers, in making sales, stipulate that payments shall be made in Treasury notes. The mixed medley of Eastern, too much of which is unmitigated "*wild-cat*," finds little favor among our substantial farmers. They know that the United States is able and willing to pay and they prefer to rely upon the faith of the whole people rather than upon the honesty and the ability of any mere private corporation. Mr. Chase's notes are the kind the people like "to sleep on."

COUNTERFEITS.—It is well known that almost an unlimited number of counterfeits are in existence on all the old Eastern banks. Now, since Eastern has become mainly our circulating medium, knaves of all kinds are taking advantage of our people to put the old counterfeits in circulation. We have seen quite a number of them within the last few days. We can only say to our readers be careful—be specially careful. If at all in doubt in regard to the genuiness of a bill, reject it.

BANKS.—The statements of the banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1861, as follows:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circula'n.
N. York, Jan. 11	$152,088,013	$4,373,070	8,121,512
Boston, Jan. 13	68,764,039	8,580,667	6,612,512
Phila., Jan. 13	31,145,928	5,092,128	2,162,162
Total	$217,997,980	39,645,800	16,906,176
Last week	234,960,887	39,656,092	17,183,922
Last year	218,371,565	35,085,068	17,757,460

BOSTON BANKS.—The statement of the Boston banks for the last week compares with the previous week, and for the corresponding week of 1861, is as follows:

	Jan. 6, '62.	Jan. 13, '62.	Jan. 14, '61.
Loans	$65,612,997	$61,704,039	$62,720,067
Specie	8,920,465	8,580,607	4,199,151
Deposits	27,069,829	25,642,994	19,422,650
Circulation	6,451,587	6,612,512	6,825,386

The statement of the present week as compared with the preceding shows a decrease of $908,933 in the items of loans and discounts, $339,877 in specie, $1,459,845 in deposits, an increase of $160,925 in circulation.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER, U. S.
NEW YORK, Jan. 16.

Total	$356,322 58
Total Payments	1,073,526 64
(including redeemed six per cent. notes)	
Total	4,110,456 93
For Customs	154,000 00
On account of loan	82,724 69

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.
NEW YORK, Jan. 16.

Exchanges	$19,850,390 88
Balances	1,289,658 73

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.—The annual report of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien has not yet made its appearance. We annex a statement of the earnings for the year ending January, 1, 1862, prepared from the returns which we have published from week to week:

The earnings for the month of December, 1861, are:

For passengers	$19,319 74
For freight	44,134 46
For mails and rents	4,231 17
For ferry	361 00
Total	$67,990 62
Corresponding month in 1860	44,891 59
Increase	$23,095 73

The earnings for the year 1861 are:

	1861.	1860.	
Passengers	$217,441 36	$174,216 43	Inc $43,224 93
Freight	870,600 92	582,784 96	Inc 287,815 96
Mails & rt's	49,027 19	42,840 06	Inc 6,187 13
Ferry	16,337 20	....	Inc 16,337 20
Total	$1,053,406 87	$799,841 45	Inc $253,565 22

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the closing quotations in the New York stock market to-day:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central R. R. stock	83½	83¾
Galena	68½	67½
Rock Island	54½	54
Burlington and Quincy	60½	
Michigan Southern (preferred)	40½	40
Michigan Central	53	53
Michigan Southern (common)	20½	20
Cleveland & Toledo	37½	36½
Tennessee 6 ₰ cent. bonds	44	44
Missouri 6s	42½	42
Virginia 6s	50½	50½

Market—First Board steady; 2d Board heavy.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1862.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of leading articles of trade and commerce by the various lines of railroads centering in this city:

RECEIPTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO DURING THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 11.

	Week end'g Jan. 18.	Since Jan. 1, 1862.	Same time 1861.
Flour, brls	20,121	69,253	65,800
Wheat, bu	110,444	413,783	498,654
Corn, bu	97,820	307,739	475,302
Oats, bu	14,544	49,006	26,559
Rye, bu	11,743	31,212	28,601
Barley, bu	10,194	37,290	30,585
Seeds, lbs	54,880	189,571	94,013
Potatoes, bu	....	....	610
Beef, brls	....	17	....
Pork, brls	1,632	16,535	3,417
Cut Meats, lbs	47,436	143,542	1,114,848
Lard, lbs	775,655	2,333,569	1,488,379
Tallow, lbs	2,675	39,775	31,303
Live Hogs, no	27,774	96,216	39,641
Dressed Hogs, no	18,624	45,428	56,903
Cattle, no	2,125	7,324	6,159
Hides, lbs	469,945	922,449	700,522
Wool, lbs	5,288	17,128	....
Lumber, ft	98,000	158,988	732,864
Shingles, no	....	....	....
Lath, no	....	20,000	....
Timber, ft	56,000	70,000	....
Posts, no	....	....	....
Pickets, no	....	....	....
Wood, cds	25	539	1,088
Staves, no	....	....	....
Salt, brls	....	....	....
Highwines, brls	1,396	4,463	4,200
Fish, pkgs	....	....	....
Butter, lbs	31,745	194,836	130,898
Dried Fruits, lbs	27,306	96,702	667,491
Apples, brls	15	125	318
Broom Corn, lbs	18,180	21,130	62,540
Millstuffs, lbs	171,732	759,596	528,914
Lead, lbs	17,880	172,600	118,430
Coal, tons	390	890	412

SHIPMENTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO DURING THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 18, 1862.

	Week end'g Jan. 18.	Since Jan. 1, 1862.	Same time 1861.
Flour, brls	19,389	38,217	71,067
Wheat, bu	1,458	7,254	71,220
Corn, bu	2,694	3,969	9,831
Oats, bu	531	2,560	5,500
Rye, bu	400	400	....
Barley, bu	1,987	4,453	15,135
Seeds, lbs	141,592	43,790	184,003
Potatoes, bu	....	....	1,551
Beef, brls	2,567	6,317	549
Pork, brls	4,096	10,954	14,836
Cut Meats, lbs	1,065,274	6,288,775	4,635,550
Lard, lbs	2,357,812	4,112,855	3,068,824
Tallow, lbs	167,117	411,875	75,071
Live Hogs, no	16,410	31,965	6,561
Dressed Hogs, no	7,476	13,285	27,810
Beef Cattle, no	1,218	1,545	4,866
Hides, lbs	170,431	271,878	471,844
Wool, lbs	12,848	20,520	7,960
Lumber, ft	757,750	2,511,750	3,053,674
Shingles, no	332,000	881,000	923,750
Lath, no	55,500	247,000	914,500
Timber, ft	....	....	....
Posts, no	3,900	7,000	950
Pickets, no	....	....	....
Wood, cds	....	....	....
Staves, no	115,000	380,000	24,000
Salt, brls	3,447	9,840	4,649
Highwines, brls	1,823	3,888	2,956
Fish, pkgs	9	17	88
Butter, lbs	36,843	193,387	89,524
Dried Fruit, lbs	46,791	56,611	118,886
Apples, brls	....	268	483
Broom Corn, lbs	19,422	64,556	177,493
Mill Stuffs, lbs	....	....	....
Lead, lbs	81,749	216,300	73,678
Coal, tons	146	402	485

The following are the receipts of leading articles for the last twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
G & C U R R	480	5323	....	....	974	763
R I R R	200	1400	350	....	....	....
Ill C R R	1900	1530	8050	....	700	....
C B & Q R R	630	2450	9930	....	381	1623
N. W. R. R.	881	1532	82	62	....	....
A & St L R R	....	660	7350	700	382	....
Total	3391	12895	25762	762	2437	2386

	L H'gs No.	D H'gs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	La'd lbs.	G. S. lbs.
G & C U R R	240	722	126	6940	....	....
R I R R	175	318	....	5630	17600	....
Ill C R R	350	2365	....	51430	....	....
C B & Q R R	1583	580	32	4583	92619	1595
N W R R	....	96	126	12033	....	....
A & St L R R	....	265	....	800	....	....
Total	2348	4345	284	81016	110219	1595

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, but in consequence of the non-arrival of the Liverpool steamer now over-due, the leading markets were quiet.

The receipts of Hogs to-day were 2,348 live and 4,345 dressed. The market for live Hogs ruled 5c higher, but less active—neither packers nor shippers caring to buy freely till the receipts are heavier. Only about 2,000 head changed hands at $2.15@2.40 for common to prime. Bacon Hogs were generally held at $2.30@2.35.

The market for dressed Hogs was active and steady, with some disposition on the part of shippers to pay higher figures for fancy lots. For medium Hogs, however, there was no improvement—the market closing rather weak and a shade lower. The range of prices for heavy Hogs was $2.70@2.80—principally $2.75, and for light, $2.55@2.60—principally $2.55.

There is still an active inquiry for Mess Pork, and the market is brisk and firm. To-day about 1,800 brls country and city-packed were sold at $9.12½@9.25—only 200 brls at the inside figure. Holders of well-established city brands are generally asking $9.50; but the stock is very light in consequence of the difficulty in getting cooperage. The offerings of English Middles are heavier, and the market is a shade lower. Yesterday and to-day about 2500 boxes were sold at 4¼@4¾c for Cumberland, and 4¾c for Long Rib and Long Boneless all round. A lot of 2000 pcs city-cured Bulk Sides was sold to-day at 4c loose; but buyers were generally offering only 3⅞c. Lard is in active request, and we note an advance of ⅛c per lb, with sales of about 1100 pkgs at 6⅜c for prime city kettle, 6¼@6⅜c for prime city steam, and 6c for No 1 Lard.

The flour market to-day was easier, with sales at $3.60@3.80 for good spring extras. Wheat declined ½c per bushel—with sales of No. 1 Spring at 71½@73c; No. 2 Spring at 67@69c; No. 2 Red Winter at 75c; No. 1 Red winter at 80c; and Rejected Spring at 59c. Corn was quiet at 22½@22¾c for mixed in store, and 18c for Rejected and New Corn in store. Oats sold more freely at 16c. Rye advanced ½@1c—with sales at 34½@35c. Barley was dull. Highwines were in active and firm. Timothy Seed advanced 5c—with sales at $1.60@1.75.

REVIEW OF CHICAGO MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1862.

FREIGHTS—During the week the railroads leading to the East, advanced their rates 10c per brl on flour, and 5c per 100 lbs on fourth-class goods to the sea-board. There is no change, however, in dressed hogs. The closing rates are as follows:

	3d. class.	4th. class.	Flour	Dr'd Hogs.
Detroit, rail	30	28	55	45
Monroe, rail	30	28	55	45
Toledo, rail	30	28	55	45
Dunkirk, N. Y., rail	60	47½	95	70
Buffalo & Susp. Bridge, rail	65	50	1.00	75
Toronto and Hamilton, rail	65	50	1.00	75
Montreal, C. E., rail	90	87	1.64	....
Prescott, rail	90	87	1.64	....
Alb., Troy & Sche'tdy, rail	93	93½	1.85	1.30
New York, rail	1.05	1.05	2.00	1.40
Boston, rail	1.11	1.05	2.10	1.50
Boston via G'd Trunk, rail	1.11	1.05	2.10	1.50
Portland, rail	1.11	1.05	2.10	1.50
Danville Junction, rail	1.11	1.05	2.10	....
Hartford & New Haven, rail	1.11	1.05	2.10	1.50
Worcester, Mass., rail	1.11	1.05	2.10	1.50
Providence, R. I., rail	1.11	1.05	2.10	1.50
Cleveland, rail	35	34	68	54
Erie, rail	50	44	85	....
Wheeling, rail	50	45	90	....
Pittsburgh, rail	50	47½	95	70
Philadelphia, rail	96	90	1.80	1.30
Baltimore, rail	96	90	1.80	1.30
Cincinnati, rail	40	30	60	....
Columbus, rail	40	30	60	....
Dayton, rail	40	28	56	....

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of leading articles of trade and commerce during the past week and since January 1st, with comparative statistics:

PROVISIONS—MESS PORK—There is still an active demand for Mess Pork by Canadian buyers, besides a good speculative inquiry, and the market, in view of the scarcity and high price of cooperage, is bare and firm. During the week about 10,000 brls changed hands at $9.12½@9.37½ for city-packed, and $9.00@9.25 for country-packed. To-day the sales were:—700 brls city packed at $9.25—free of storage till the 1st of May; 200 brls do at $9.12½; 100 brls Ottawa-packed do at $9.25; 400 brls do at $8.75 delivered at Peoria; 400 brls do at $9.25 delivered here. PRIME MESS PORK—The demand is less active, and the market is quiet. To-day 100 brls sold at $8.00. ENGLISH MEATS—Owing to the scarcity of barrels the packers have been putting much more product than formerly into English Middles, and the market is weaker. Last night and to-day we note sales of 1,500 bxs Cumberland Middles at 4¼@4⅜, and 1,000 bxs Long Rib and Long Boneless Middles at 4¾c all round. BULK MEATS—There is some inquiry for Baltimore, but the movement is still light. We note sales to-day of 2,000 Bulk Sides, city cured, at 4c loose. GREEN MEATS—There is some inquiry for Hams. To-day, 4,000 pcs were sold at 2¾c at packing house. BEEF—There have been some sales during the week at $10.00 for Extra Mess, and $12.00 for Beef Hams. Prime Mess Beef in tierces is held at $16.00. LARD—There has been a very active inquiry for prime Leaf Lard, kettle-rendered, and the market has advanced ⅛c per lb. To-day the sales were: 250 brls and 87 tcs prime city kettle-rendered Leaf at 6⅜c; 275 pkgs country do in lots at 6⅜c; 150 brls prime city steam-rendered Leaf at 6¼c; 150 tcs do at 6⅜c; 250 pkgs No 1 Lard at 6c. GREASE—There is a good demand for White Grease, and the market is steady at 5@5¼c. Yellow Grease is also in demand at 4½@4¾c. We quote the market at the close as follows:

Mess Pork	$ 9.12½ @	9.37½
Light Mess	8.50 @	—
Prime Mess	8.00 @	8.25
Prime Pork	6.00 @	6.50
Rumps	6.25 @	6.50
Cumberland Middles, in boxes	0.04½ @	—
Long Rib Middles, in boxes	0.04¾ @	0.04⅞
Long Boneless Middles, in boxes	0.04¾ @	0.05
Short Rib "	0.04¾ @	0.05
Short Boneless "	0.05 @	0.05¼
Bulk Sides, loose	0.03⅞ @	0.04
Bulk Hams, "	0.03½ @	0.03⅝
Bulk Shoulders, loose	0.02½ @	0.02¾
Green Sides, "	0.03½ @	—
Green Hams, "	0.02¾ @	—
Green Shoulders, "	0.01¾ @	—
Mess Beef	8.50 @	9.00
Extra Mess Beef	9.50 @	10.00
Prime Mess Beef, in tierces	15.50 @	16.00
Beef Hams	11.50 @	12.00
Prime Leaf Lard, Kettle	0.06½ @	0.06¾
" " Steam	0.06¼ @	0.06⅜
No. 1 Lard	0.06 @	—
White Grease	0.05 @	0.05¼
Yellow Grease	0.04½ @	0.04¾

The following is an extract from the weekly circular of HENRY MILWARD, provision broker, of this city, issued to-day:

The provision market has been generally languid during the past week. Most of the demand has been concentrated on mess pork, of which speculators have purchased largely, those from Canada being still the prominent operators. In all other products the transactions have been dragging and irregular, and though much business has been done, holders have been forced to submit to large concessions in order to effect sales. The parties packing on commission for English account with the various houses have mostly retired from the market, and the latter have been forced to operate and make sales for their own account, at considerably reduced rates from their former pretensions.

The receipts of hogs have been liberal both of live and dressed, and the current rumour is that we have now got passed the middle of the season. The Iowa drovers report that we have not yet received one half the hogs from that State, but that owing to the lack of railroad facilities it is doubtful whether all the hogs can be handled, and that the farmers, being in a degree indifferent in consequence of the low prices ruling, may probably pack a large proportion of the stock at home, with a view to either using it themselves or of taking advantage of any improvement that may occur. If such be their intention they will do well to avail themselves of the assistance of the nearest intelligent and practical pork packer, as most of the country meat arriving here is so roughly handled as to be almost unsaleable.

The large increase in the receipts over former years, thus late in the season, fully shows that the farmers are holding back their Hogs as long as possible. The packing for the season thus far, sums up about 300,000 head. The hog market has been very dull for live, but tolerably active for dressed, ruling at $2.30@2.35 for the former and $2.55@2.75 for the latter, closing to-day quite firm with an advance on the above quotations for live of 5 to 10c ₰ 100 lbs gross, the shippers eastward having purchased freely. For the first time this season, we have had reasonable receipts of dressed hogs, and it is fair to infer that they will steadily increase till the close of packing, as the farmers, finding they cannot expect higher prices, will hasten to send them forward.

The market for mess pork has been active and prices have advanced 12½ to 25c ₰ brl. The Canadians still continue our largest purchasers, but some of our grocery merchants seem also anxious to risk their accumulating profits. Sales were made early in the week at $9.00, and some were rumored even lower, but since then there has been a steady advance and the market closes firm at $9.25, with sales reported at $9.37½ for choice brands, to be held free of storage and insurance till the 1st of May.

The extreme scarcity of cooperage has tended to advance the views of holders of barrel meats, and now that freights on cooperage from Louisville whence we have drawn most of our supplies, have advanced 50 per cent., there is but little chance of any immediate decline.

Prime Pork is held at $6.00@6.50, and Extra Prime at $7.00. Prime Mess has been sold at $8.50, but closes dull at this figure. Rump Pork can be had at $6.50. In English Meats the market opened lively and some sales were made at 4¼c for Cumberland, 5c for Long and 5⅛c for Short Boneless, but so many packers have been anxious to commence manufacturing that a decline has taken place, the market closing dull at 4⅛c for Cumberlands, 4⅝c for Long and Long Boneless, and 5c for Short and Short Boneless, both of the latter products is in equal proportions. Bulk Meats have been in demand at 3¼c for Shoulders, 3½c for Hams, and 3⅞c for Sides, packed; holders, however, asking ⅛c more. Green Meats have been purcuased at 1½@2c for Shoulders, 2¾@3c for Hams, and 3½c for Sides, closing dull.

The various qualities of lard have been in large supply, many of the receipts being from the country packing points, and the market closed inactive at 6⅛@6⅜c for prime steam; 6⅛@6½c for prime kettle rendered, and 6c for No. 1. White grease has been sold at 5c, and yellow at 4½@4¾c. Cooperage is in active demand at $1.65@1.75 for pork barrels, and $2.00 for lard tierces.

Beef cattle declined early in the week to $2.50 gross, but a little demand has since prevailed and the market closes firm at $2.50@2.75 for packing, and $3.00@3.25 for extra shipping qualities. No sales of barrel or tierce beef reported. Tallow is slow of sale at 7½@7¾c.

FLOUR—Received to-day, 3,361 brls. Received, last week, 20,121 brls. Shipped, 19,339 brls. The market for nearly all grades of flour during the week has ruled dull, and prices have declined 10@15c per brl. The advance of 10c in freights to the East has tended to depress the market very materially. Spring extras are generally held at $3.65@3.80 for fair to good; but buyers do not meet sellers within 10@15c per brl. Winter wheat brands are almost entirely neglected—the transactions being light during the week at $4.12½@4.30 for White, and $3.87½@4.00 for Red. Rye Flour is quiet and steady at $2.25@2.50. Buckwheat Flour is dull at $1.50 per 100 lbs. We quote the market at the close as follows:

White winter extras	$4.12½ @	4.30
Red do do	3.75 @	4.00
Spring extras, good to choice	3.65 @	3.85
do do fair to good	3.50 @	3.55
Rye flour	2.25 @	2.50
Superfine brands	2.50 @	3.00
Buckwheat flour, per 100 lbs	1.50 @	—
Middlings, per ton	7.00 @	10.00
Bran and Shorts	4.25 @	5.00
Corn Meal, bolted	11.00 @	12.00
do do Unbolted	8.00 @	9.00

TO-DAY—The market was dull and lower. The sales were as follows: 50 brls "Uhl's Premium" at $3.80; 100 brls "Star Mills" at $3.60; 506 brls good spring extras, round hoop at $3.60; 300 brls do at $3.55; 100 brls "Cedar River" 300 brls "Farina," 80 brls "St. Louis," and 80 brls "Southern Ohio," all on p. t. The market closed heavy with a downward tendency.

WHEAT—Received, to-day, 12,895 bu. Received last week 110,444 bu. Shipped last week 1,454 bu. The market to-day was dull, and we note a decline of ½c ₰ bu. Sales were as follows: 400 bu No. 1 Red winter in store at 80c; 800 bu No. Red winter in store at 75c; 8,000 bu No. 1 Spring in store at 73c; 300 bu do at 72½c; 1,000 bu do at 72½c; 15,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 69c; 9,000 bu do at 67½c; 1,000 bu do at 67½c; 1,000 bu do at 67c; 400 bu Rejected in store at 59c.

CORN—Received to-day, 25,762 bu; received last week, 97,820 bu; shipped last week, 3,694 bu. The Corn market continues quiet and inactive, and there is no material change in prices. At the ruling figures there are but few sellers, and there is no demand at any advance. The sales to-day were: 20,000 bu Mixed in store at 22½c; 400 bu do at 22¾c; 6,000 bu do at 22½c; 2,500 bu Rejected in store at 18c; 400 bu new corn in store at 18c.

OATS—Received to-day, 762 bu; received last week, 14,544 bu; shipped last week, 531 bu. The demand for Oats is very light and the market is quiet. Sales to-day were:—10,000 bu No 1 in store (a round lot) at 16c.

RYE—Received to-day, 2,437 bu; received last week, 11,743 bu; shipped last week, 400 bu. There is an active inquiry for Rye and the market has advanced ½@1c. Sales to-day were as follows:—7,000 bu No. 1 (in one lot) in store at 35c; 400 bu do at 34½; 400 bu do in bags at 35c del.

BARLEY—Received to-day 2,386 bu; received last week, 10,194 bu; shipped last week, 1,987 bu. The demand for Barley is scarcely equal to the supply and buyers have the advantage. The market to-day ruled dull. Sales were as follows:—48 bags by sample at 28c; 204 bags fair at 30c—all on track.

HIGHWINES—The probability of an excise duty being put on Highwines renders holders very firm. To-day they were generally asking 17c—buyers offering 16c. Sales were:—200 brls city manufactured (last night) at 16½c; 50 brls country to-day at 16c.

ALCOHOL—The demand is very moderate and the market is quiet, with light transactions at 34@36c.

TIMOTHY SEED—There is a more active inquiry for shipment east and the market shows an advance of 5c. Sales to-day were as follows:—52 bags prime at $1.70; 40 bushels at $1.65; 8 bags at $1.64; 42 bags and 60 bu at $1.60.

CLOVER SEED—The demand is light and the market is quiet and almost nominal at $3.40@3.55 for fair to prime.

FLAX SEED—Scarce and in active demand for shipment to Philadelphia and Boston and for city use, at $1.40@1.50.

BROOM CORN—The receipts are light and the demand only moderate—under which we quote the market almost nominal at $30.00@50.00 ₰ ton for common to fair, and $60.00@80.00 for good to choice.

HIDES—There is rather more inquiry by dealers, and there is more life in the market. We quote: Dry Flint, 11½@11¾; Dry Salted, 9@10c; Green Salted, 5¼@5½c.

TALLOW—The market is very quiet. To-day 20 brls prime packers' were sold at 7½c. Country tallow, 7¼@7½c, according to quality.

LUMBER, &c—Received last week, 98,000 feet; shipped last week, 757,750 feet lumber; 332,000 shingles; 55,500 pieces lath. The Lumber market continues dull. Common boards are generally held at $10.00; but sales for cash are made in numerous instances at $9.50. Fencing is held at $10.00. There is little or nothing doing in Upper qualities. Shingles are selling generally at $2.75 for "A" shaved and $2.85 for "A" sawed. Lath is steady at $2.00. We quote the yard prices as follows:—

LUMBER—First Clear, per 1,000 ft	$24.00 @ 26.00
Second Clear	20.00 @
Third Clear	14.00 @
Stock Boards	11.00 @
Common Boards, dry	9.50 @ 10.00
Fencing, dry	9.50 @ 10.00
Clear Flooring, undressed	20.00 @
Second Clear do do	14.00 @
Common do do	10.00 @
Siding, Clear undressed	10.00 @
" Common do	8.00 @
Cull Boards	7.00 @ 8.00
Long Joists	11.00 @ 12.00
Shaved Shingles, A ₰ M	2.75 @
do do No. 1	2.50 @
Sawed Shingles, A	2.85 @
do do No. 1	2.25 @ 2.50
Lath	2.00 @
Posts, ₰ 100 nominal	10.00 @ 15.00

GROCERIES—The market for nearly all kinds of groceries is firm and tolerably active. We quote:

SUGARS—Cuba	9½ @ 10	c
N. Y. refined white coffee	10½ @ 11½	c
" crushed, granulated and pulverised	12 @ 12½	c
MOLASSES—N. Y. Sugar House	31 @ 36	c
Portland	@ 50	c
Plantation	@ 50	c
N. Y. Syrups	44 @ 50	c
Golden Syrup	48 @ 55	c
COFFEE—Rio	20 @ 22	c
Maracaibo	@ 25	c
Santa	@	c
O. G. Java	26 @ 27	c
Mocha	@	c
RICE	8 @ 8½	c
SPICES—Cassia	40 @ 45	c
Pepper	21 @ 23	c
Allspice	16 @ 17	c
Cloves	22 @ 25	c
Nutmegs	85 @ 90	c
TEAS—Fine Young Hyson	90 @ 110	c
Black Teas	60 @ 65	c

FISH—The market is quiet. We quote:

No. 1 Whitefish, hf brls	$2.50	@ 2.75
No. 2 " "	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 Trout, "	2.50	@ 2.75
No. 2 " "	2.25	@ 2.50
Codfish, ₰ 100 lbs	4.25	@ 4.75
Pickled Herrings, ₰ 100 lbs	3.50	@

SALT—The demand by packers is good and the market is steady at $2.25 for coarse. Fine $2.25 ₰ brl.

FRUITS.—GREEN—Apples are quiet at $1.50@2.00 for fair to good. Extra, $2.50@2.75. Lemons, $9.00@9.50 ₰ box. Oranges $7.00@7.50 ₰ box. DRIED—Market quiet. Apples, new 6@7c for eastern, and 5@5½c for southern; old 3½@4½c. Unpared Peaches, 5@6½c for old, and 7@8 for new. Pared Peaches, 18@22c; Blackberries, 13@14c.

BEANS—There is a good demand to supply army contractors, and the market is steady at $1.00@1.25 for fair to prime. Inferior, 70@75c, and dull.

BUTTER—There is a good stock of roll butter on hand, and the market is dull at 8@11c. Firkin butter is quiet at 7@9c.

EGGS—Fresh eggs are plenty and dull, with sales at 11c per doz. There is no demand for limed eggs.

POTATOES—The market is steady and quiet at 50@60c for good to choice, and 40@50c for common to fair.

DRESSED POULTRY—Fresh Chickens in fair demand at $1.25@1.75 per doz; Turkeys, 5@6c per pound.

WOOL—The market is quiet, with light sales at 40@45c for medium grades.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels are very scarce and firm. Sales to-day, 100 at $1.60; 275 do at $1.65; 450 at $1.70. Lard tierces are also scarce and firm. 145 sold at $1.75; 240 at $2.00; 50 half barrels at 90c. Hickory Poles, $18.00@20.00 per thousand. Flour barrels plenty at 32c for flat, and 37c for round hoop.

DRESSED HOGS—Received to-day 4,345. Received last week, 18,624; shipped last week, 7,476. The market to-day was active and without any material change, closing a shade lower. Fancy lots were in good demand and a shade firmer. The sales to-day were as follows:

24 Hogs averaging 320 lbs at		$2.75
31 "	340	2.75
21 "	340	2.75
26 "	290	2.75
100	$2.60@2.80 dividing on	200 lbs.
113	2.60@2.77½	200 lbs.
213	2.60@2.75	200 lbs.
2800	2.55@2.75	200 lbs.
1500	2.55@2.70	200 lbs.

LIVE HOGS—Received to-day, 2,348. Received last week, 27,774; shipped, 16,410. The market for Live Hogs to-day was less active, but about 5c higher—holders generally asking a farther advance, which buyers were unwilling to give. The sales were:

171 Hogs averaging	356 lbs at	$2.40
513 "	349	2.38
457 "	211	2.35
104 "	242	2.32½
586 "	175	2.30
107 "	263	2.25
305 "	268	2.15

BEEF CATTLE—Received to-day, 284 head; received last week, 2,125 head; shipped, 1,217 head. The market for Beef Cattle, under the dull news from New York, was heavy and inactive. The sales were:

15 Beeves averaging	1172 lbs at	$2.37½
21 "	1275	2.60
16 "	1175	2.30

SUNDRIES—The following are the closing quotations for the articles named:

Alcohol, ₰ gal.	34@36c	Spanish Sole	
Ashes, Babbitts potash	8@13c	hemlock	23@25c
CHEESE—N. Y.		Good damgd.	20c
Hamburgh	7½@8 c	Slaught'r'al's oak	29@30c
West. Res've	6 @7 c	do hemlock	25@27c
Illinois	4 @5½c	NUTS—Hickory ₰ bus	50@75c
COAL—Lehigh	$9.00	Chestnuts	2.00@3.00
Scranton egg	8.50	Almonds, sft shell ₰ lb	20c
Blossburgh	6.00	do hard shell	15c
Erie	6.00	Filberts	9c
MineralRidge	6.00	Brazil	8½c
Chippewa	6.00	Eng. Walnts	9½c
Briar Hill	6.00	Naples do	12½c
Cranberries ₰ brl	3.00@3.50	NAILS—10d	2.75
FURS—Otter	2.50@3.00	8d	3.00
Mink	1.00@1.50	6d	3.25
Martin, dark	1.50@	4d	3.50
Beaver, pri'e	50@1.00	3d	4.50
Deer skins, gray	12@15c	NAVAL STORES—	
" blue	15@20c	Spirits turpentine	2.00
" red	20@25c	Tar	10.00
Red Fox	75@1.00	Pitch	8.00
Raccoon	10@50c	Rosin	5@8c
Fisher, prime	3.00@4.00	Manila Rope	12½c
Musk Rat	5@10	Tarred hemp Rope	14c
Wild Cat	15@20	Oakum, U. S. Navy	7@9c
Prairie Wolf	25@50	OILS—Kerosene	43@45c
Timber "	50@69½	Coal Oils	33@40c
Opossum	5@ 7 c	No. 1 Lard Oil	70c
HOPS—N. York	20@25c	No. 2 "	65c
Wisconsin	15@18c	Whale	70c
IRON—W't iron	3½@4½c	Sperm	1.80
Steel cast	18@19c	Saleratus, Babbitt's best	7c
Sp. "	6½@7½c	Saleratus, Babbitt's pure	7c
Plow "	7@7½c	Soap, Babbitt's Chemical	8c
LEATHER, Harness oak ₰ lb	29c	SPIRITS—Camphene	2.00
do hemlock	27c	Burning Fl'd	66c
Collar ₰ foot	15@16c		
Upper "	17@18c		
Bridle ₰ lb	31@33c		
Line "	30@31c		
Domes Calf	75@85c		
Domes. Kip	45@55c		
French Calf	1.00@1.25		
Fr. Kip h'vy	75@95c		

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

[From the Galena Advertiser, 20th.]

Pork is selling at from $2.25 to $2.40 ₰ 100 lbs for dressed hogs. There is considerable coming in. The above figures were obtained from an extensive purchaser.

[From the Mt. Carmel (Ill.) Observer.]

Pork continues to come in slowly; prices ranging from $2.25 to $3.00. Lard 6@7c.

[From the Des Moines Reporter, 19th.]

The market was a shade lower. About 200 dressed hogs were sold for $2.60 ₰ hundred, the weight of each being 250 lbs and upwards. Light hogs $1.25 @1.75. Lard 4c.

[From the Louisville Journal, 20th.]

The business of hog slaughtering has closed for the season, save in the instance of very small lots, which are put up for the feeders. There have been no important sales of hogs reported during the week, and the quotations, if indicated, could be regarded only as nominal. There have been sales of 625 brls mess pork at $9.25@9.50, there being a better feeling in the market for provisions. There was a considerable sale of lard on Thursday at 6¼@7c. Otherwise there have been no transactions either in green meats or bacon.

[From the Albany Evening Journal, 18th.]

DRESSED HOGS.—The receipts since our last sum up 2,200 head, and include 300 for this city, 1,000 for Boston, and 300 for New York. The market opened firmer this morning, there being more buyers in attendance, including a large number from the east and more city packers. The quotable market average is 4@4.06 for western, and $4@4.25 for state, though sales of a few of the latter, very choice, have been made at a trifle over our quotations. The sales add up 321 head, and include 200 Michigan and state, averaging 200 lbs, at $4@4.25; 71 state, averaging 300 lbs, at $4.25; 25 do, averaging 280 lbs, at $4.25; 19 do, averaging 420 lbs at $4.37½, and a few pigs at the latter figure.

Louisville Cattle Market—Jan. 18.

The receipts and sales of live stock at the yards during the week ending to-day have been rather large, the prices ranging about the same as last week.

CATTLE—The number of cattle in market during the past week was very large, and they were selling nearly as fast as they came in. On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday the market was rather dull, and only a few were sold. Yesterday they were selling briskly, but at somewhat reduced price. About fifty head remain in the yard unsold.

HOGS—The market was well supplied with hogs during the week. About seventy were left over unsold. Prices ranged about the same as last quoted.

PRICES LAST WEEK.

	Price ₰ 100 lbs.
Cattle, first quality, extra	$3.60@3.00
Do second quality	2.10@2.50
Do third quality	1.50@2.00
Hogs	2.75@3.00
Total number of cattle received the past week	426
Total number of hogs	731

Philadelphia Seed Market.

There has been more demand for clover seed this week, and all offered, some 2,000 bu, sold at from $4.25@4.75 mostly at $4.50@4.62½ ₰ bu, at which rates there are more buyers than sellers and the receipts light; 500 bags recleaned seed in shipping order, sold at 7½c, and 200 do at 7¾ ₰ lb. Timothy is quiet, with sales at $1.53@1.75, and flax seed less active at $2.10@2.15 ₰ bu.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, January 21.

FLOUR—Still in favor of buyers with only limited demand for export and home consumption, sales were, 5,800 brls at $5.45@5.50 for super state; $5.70@5.75 for extra state; $5.45@5.50 for super western; $5.70@5.90 for common to medium extra western; $5.90@6.05 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and $6.05@6.75 for trade brands. Market closing heavy and declining. Canadian flour in only moderate request at prices slightly in favor of buyers. Sales were, 900 brls at $5.45@5.50 for super; $5.70@6.75 for common to choice extra. Rye flour steady. Sales were 100 brls at $3.40@4.25. Corn meal unchanged. Sales were, 1,000 brls at $3.40 for Brandywine, and 3.42 for extra western.

WHISKY—Slightly favors buyers. Sales 600 brls at 25@25½c, chiefly at the inside price, at which price nearly all the sales were made.

COTTON—There is nothing of moment doing and the market is entirely nominal at 33c for middling uplands.

GRAIN—There is little more doing in wheat, but market still continues heavy. Sales 13,000 bu Racine spring at $1.32; 4,500 bu Milwaukee club at $1.33@1.35, latter called amber Iowa; 5,000 bu winter red western at $1.40 and 20,000 bu Canadian club on private terms. Rye scarce and firm. Sales 2,600 bu at 83½@84c. Barley very firm at 80@90c. Sales 500 bu state at 84c and 7,000 bu Canada East on private terms. The corn market is dull and drooping, and shippers generally refuse to pay over 62@63c. Sales 17,000 bu at 62@64½c for mixed western in store and afloat. We notice sales of 1700 brls beans at $1.80@2.25 for medium—closing at $2.10@2.20, and $2.15@2.25 for marrowfats, and small sales of very choice do at $2.40. Oats dull and heavy at 40@42c for Jersey, Canadian, western and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork market quiet and firm, with sales of 450 brls at $11.75@12.50 for mess; $12.50 for uninspected mess; $12.50 for prime city mess; $8@9.50 for prime. Beef rules quiet and steady, with sales of 150 brls at $4@4.50 for country prime; $5@5.50 for country mess; $10@12 for repacked, and $13.75@14.37 for extra mess. Prime mess beef steady. Sales, 400 tierces at $20@21. We notice sales of 130 tierces India mess at $24. Beef hams quiet and unchanged. Cut meats more active. Sales 210 pkgs at 4¼@5c for shoulders and 6@6c for hams. Included in sales are 2,000 green hams at 6c. Dressed hogs are firmer at 4@4¼c, chiefly at 4 1-16c for western, and 4⅜@4½c for city. Bacon sides in moderate request with sales of 900 boxes at 6⅜@7c for short ribbed middles. Lard—Market heavy. Sales 1,300 brls at 7⅝@8¼c. Butter scarcely so firm with sales at 11@14c for Ohio and 16@21 for state. Cheese dull at 5½@7c.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Sales 300 hhds Cuba at 8@9¼c; refined sugars are firm and molasses quiet. Sales 10 hhds Porto Rico at 40c and by auction to-day; 75 hhds do at 39c.

STOCKS—Dull and lower. C & R I 54½; C & T 36½; Ill C scrip 61½; Pan 113; M S 20; Mil & P DuC 20½; Rdg 37½; Erie pfd 56; Erie 34½; N Y C 83; Pac 98; Harl pfd 80½; Am gold 103½; N Y C 6s 94; Brooklyn Water Loan 98½; U S 5s 91, 71, Coupons 80; Va 6s 50; U S 6s 81, regd 89½; U S 6s '68, 89½.

To-day's New York Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to P. L. Wells's Commercial Letter.]

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

Average No of bullocks sold this week, 3686; No last week, 3,245. Prices last week: First quality 8@8½, medium 7@7½, ordinary 5½@6½, extra 9@9½—average 7¼. Prices to-day have declined about ¼@½c ₰ lb on all qualities. The market opened this morning with 3,400 reported for sale at Forty-Fourth street, with more expected, and promises to close no better and very dull.

Montreal Cattle Market—Jan. 17.

Cattle are in fair demand. Hogs are not so brisk as last week, and may be quoted about 10c less ₰ 100 lbs. The following are current prices: First quality cattle $6 to $6.50; second and third $5.50 to $6. Hogs, live, $3.25 to $3.60 ₰ 100 lbs; dressed, $4 to $4.65.

Amusements.

PROF. O. S. FOWLER, OF NEW YORK, The Celebrated AUTHOR AND LECTURER, Will deliver a Course of Lectures on

HUMAN LIFE,

As taught by Phrenology and Physiology, AT METROPOLITAN HALL, Commencing Wednesday Evening, Jan. 22d, WITH A FREE LECTURE.

☞ For particulars see Bills of the Day. ja21-k451-3t

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock..........Curtain rises at 7¾.

Triumphant success of the young and talented Tragedian,

J. WILKES BOOTH,

Whose masterly rendition of characters thus far has proved him worthy the high praise bestowed upon him in other cities. Chicago, the Theatrical Metropolis of the West and Nursery of Dramatic Talent, has received him as an artiste worthy of the great name he bears. A large and judicious audience witnessed his delineation of Richard III, and bestowed upon it unqualified approbation. He will appear this evening in the great Tragic character of PESCARA, which, after the death of his father, was lost to the American stage till revived by his brother Edwin and himself.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22d, will be presented, for the first time in three years, Shiel's powerful play in five acts, entitled

THE APOSTATE.

Pescara..........Mr. Booth. | Malec..........Mr. Prior.
Hemeya..........Mr. Myers. | Florinda..Miss J. Hosmer.
GRAND DANCE..........Miss JENNIE HIGHT.

To conclude with the glorious Farce of

YOUR LIFE'S IN DANGER.

John Strong..........Mr. McVicker.

☞ Thursday, Shakspeare's Tragedy of ROMEO AND JULIET. Romeo, Mr. Booth.

SIXTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL —OF— CLEVELAND LODGE NO. 211 A. F. & A. M., Will be held at the Tremont House on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 23d, A. L. 5862, A. D. 1862.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:
W. M. EGAN, A. M. BENNETT, G. H. GIBSON.
MASTERS OF CEREMONIES.
A. E. CUTLER, J. D. PERKINS, A. G. GRAY,
A. G. LULL, C. S. CRANE, J. B. STANSELL,
JUSTUS HUMPHREY, IRA GODDARD.

Tickets $3. To be had of the Committee of Arrangements, and at the Tremont House. ja8-k215-3w

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for Scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars. Post office Box 1052. au28-g47-5m

METROPOLITAN HALL.—This popular Hall has been re painted and PUT IN COMPLETE ORDER. And is now for rent by the night or week. It is regarded as one of the best Halls in the United States. The first Artists of the country testify that in respect to SOUND AND VENTILATION It has hardly an equal. It will seat over two thousand persons. The rent will be moderate. Address E. W. BOARD, or "Proprietor of Metropolitan Hall, Room No. 9 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Ill. no25-h484-3m

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A front room with board for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, at 95 Lasalle street, northwest corner of Washington, opposite the Court House Square. ja21-k478-1w

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms, single and suits, with board, can be had by ladies, gentlemen and families, at boarding house northwest corner of West Randolph and Halsted sts. (up stairs.) ja21-k468-1w MORRIS, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—Persons requiring Board and pleasant rooms can find them by applying immediately at 24 Lake street. ja16-k396 1w

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms with board may now be had at 49 Van Buren street, third door east of State street. ja20-k264-1m.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms, in suits or single, to rent with board, located on Wabash avenue, within three blocks of the Post Office. Address P. O. Box 1948.

BOARDING.—Board and pleasant rooms to be had at the National House, 273 State street, and also day boarders. ja15-k365-1w

BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at 84 Adams street. ja15-k371-1w

General Notices.

SAFE, SHELVING, DRAWERS, GLASS CASES, TABLES, &c.—For sale at a great sacrifice, to be removed immediately, a large Burglar (not fire) Proof Safe, with Combination Lock. Also, a large lot of Shelving, Drawers and Glass Cases. Also, five long Black Walnut Tables. Inquire at No. 165 Lake street. [ja21-k473 3t] J. H. KEDZIE.

JUDSON'S PATENT TRANSPARENT CONES, used on Kerosene and Coal Oil Lamps, save to the consumer one-third of his expense for light. Agents wanted to canvass every county in the Western States. Address MERRILL & ROBINSON, wholesale dealers in Kerosene Lamps, Oils, &c., 85 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill. ly21-k475 3t

CLARK'S INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. For coarse or fine clothing. Designed to supercede Indelible Ink of all kinds. See notices from the Scientific American and New York Press. Also, specimens of marking where can be found the Pencils. For sale at F. MUNSON'S, No. 140 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. ja20-k440-1m

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, Conducted by the SPANISH GOVERNMENT.—In drawing of January 4th, 1862, No. 13,224 drew $100,000; No. 25,118 drew $50,000; No. 10,843 drew $20,000; No. 14,254 drew $10,000; No. 18,131 drew $5,000; being the five capitals. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York. ja20-k28 1w

NOTICE.—Chief Quartermaster's Office, St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 5th, 1862. Contracts made with Quartermasters in the Missouri Department, and approved by me, are not transferrable without my consent, and no payments will be made to any other than the original contractor. ROBERT ALLEN, ja8-k244-3w Major and Chief Q. M. Missouri Dep't.

TO JEWELERS, SILVERSMITHS, and all others working in Gold and Silver. Send your Sweeps, Washings, Polishings, &c. to the Gold and Silver Refinery of LOUIS LELONG, 34, 36 and 38 Mulberry street, Newark, N. J. Returns promptly and correctly made. Best New York, Philadelphia or Boston references given. ja9-k132 3w

NEW ORANGES AND LEMONS.—Just received by Express from New York, the first of the season. Also, new Figs, Raisins, Dates, Nuts, Prunes, New Cocoa Nuts, &c., &c., AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. By VAN FLEET & CO., 132 Dearborn street. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. ja19-k421-1m

WINTER APPLES.—Good Winter Apples at

$2.00 per Barrel.

Selected Fruit at $2.50. Mark the change of Number, 50 state street. H. P. STANLEY

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. Fairbanks & Greenleaf, NO. 172 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

TAX PAYING, REAL ESTATE AND COLLECTING AGENCY.
ALLEN F. RICHARDSON. E. L. KING.

RICHARDSON & KING, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Jefferson City, Missouri. All business entrusted to us will be attended to promptly. REFERENCES—Robert Campbell, Esq., St. Louis, Mo.; Hon. O. D. Filley, St. Louis, Mo.; Hamilton G. Fant, Esq., Washington City; Hon. M. Blair, Washington City; Hon. R. W. Raymond, Chicago, Ill.; S. H. Kerfoot & Co., Chicago, Ill. ja13-k123 3w

TO PRINTERS—A second-hand Ruggle's Engine Press, for sale, for one hundred and fifty dollars. Just the thing for working billheads, cards, labels, hand-bills, legal and business blanks, &c., &c. Is in complete order. Address dawtw W. H. RAND, Tribune Office, Chicago.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION—BY JOHN B[...] GREAT CLEARING SA[LE OF] FURNITURE, On THURSDAY and FRIDAY [...] 23d and 24th, on account of the pro[...] from the Furniture trade, and [...] store before the 1st of February, I will [...] serve, on the premises, NO. 203 LAKE STR[EET]. Beginning at 10 o'clock, the balance of [...] Common Furniture belonging to J. & A. [...], comprising Fine Mahogany Parlor and [...] Mahogany Sofas, Sofa Chairs and [...] Marble Top Tables, Card and Center [...] and Cane and Wooden Chairs and [...] Mahogany Frame Mirrors, Clocks and [...] usually kept in a first class store. The trade are respectfully invited to [...] Country buyers can have their purchases [...] shipped at a small expense. ja20 k435 3t JOHN BANKS, [...]

WAREHOUSE [SALE OF] CARBON OIL, [...] On THURSDAY MORNING, [...] o'clock, I will sell at the Red Warehouse [...] near Clark, unless previously called for [...] paid, 34 cases and 41 bbls, [...] Carbon Oil, marked Ogden, [...] ja21-k470-2t JOHN BANKS, [...]

AUCTION SALE, by S. [NICKERSON,] son, 204 Lake street, corner of [...] On MONDAY, Jan. 20th, TUESDAY, [WED]NESDAY, Jan. 22d, and FRIDAY, Jan. [...] Union cloths, cassimeres, satinets, [...] ginghams, wool socks, hose and hosiery, [...] undershirts, drawers, jackets, [...] clothing, Yankee notions, furnishing [...] army wool mittens. Terms Cash. [...] ja17-k309-1w S. NICKERSON, [...]

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & W[ARNER.] Household Furni[ture] AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, January 24th, at 10 o'clock [...] sell at our Auction Room, 23 Lake street, [...] general assortment of Furniture, &c., [...] part of Mahogany Sofas, Easy and [...] Book Cases, Dressing Bureaus, Plain [...] Zink Lined Washstands, Cane-Seat Chairs, [...] Sewing Chairs, Side and Corner Whatnots, [...] Hall Stands, Mahogany Card and Center [...] Marble-Top Tables, Ladies Work Stands, [...] tage Bedsteads, Cottage Chamber Sets, [...] Marble-Top Chamber Suits, Tete-a-Tetes, [...] Extension Dining Tables, with many other [...] numerous to particularize. GILBERT, SAMPSON & W[ARNER] ja22-k495-3t

Wanted.

WANTED—A suit of F[...] Rooms, four or five, within ten [...] of the Court House. Address Box 2[...] Office.

WANTED—Board by a man and his wife, with furnished apartment, on the South Side, between [...] and Washington streets. Address Post Office [...] ja21-k470-3t

WANTED—A man to [take] trade and lake orders in this [...] consin. A person acquainted with the G[...] ness preferred. Address Box 3002, Chicago. ja21-k474-3t

WANTED—To buy for [...] lot with a convenient house, to [...] either on Lasalle street, north of Chicago [...] east of Clark and south of Chicago avenue [...] a fair cash price will be paid. Address [...] F. O. Box 2133, stating lot and price.

WANTED—A comfortable furnished two-story House, for a [...] family, to 1st of May or June next, for which [...] able rent will be paid. One of the avenue [...] Address, giving full particulars of location, [...] "N. W. G." Tribune Office.

WANTED—300,000 to [...] Red Oak, White Oak or Ash Staves, [...] long, four inches broad, and three-fourths [...] thick, deliverable not later than May next, [...] Canada. Particulars will be made known [...] ing "D. S." Post Office Box 2503, Chicago, [...] price must be named.

WANTED—10,000 acres [...] in the State of Iowa, for which I will [...] a general assortment of Merchandise at New [...] Chicago Jobbing prices—invoice of goods [...] will also dispose of 5,000 acres of Iowa Land [...] pay merchandise suitable for the West [...] The lands are all good farming land, entered [...] I will sell for cash at a less price than can [...] per acre in Sections or less quantity. Add[ress] D., Post Office Box 183, Peoria, Ill.

WANTED—At the Tribune [office] Rooms orders for Job Printing of [...] which will be executed on short notice, at [...] and in the best style of the art.

WANTED—To exchange [...] class lands in Iowa, Minnesota, Wisc[onsin] Champaign County, Illinois, for a stock of [...] Boots, Shoes, &c. Address P. O. box 27[...] nois.

WANTED—A few more [...] bodied men will be received in [...] lar Infantry, U. S. A. Post of life uniforms [...] on joining, also good board and lodging. The [...] listment only three years and the highest [...] bounty provided. Apply to CAPTAIN [...] Commanding, No. 60 Clark street, under the [...] House.

WANTED—To buy 2,000 [...] Skins, in lots not less than 100, for [...] highest market price will be paid. Address [...] Drawer 5860.

WANTED—Employment [for] American, English, Irish, Scotch, Ger[man and] colored servants, with good city references, [at the] Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 1[...] street, between Monroe and Madison streets. [Post] Office Box 1869. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance.

WANTED.—To all Seeking [Em]ployment.—Wanted, an Agent to [...] every town and county in the Northwest. [...] propriate to the times. Every man employed [...] Send for a Circular, giving full particulars, [...] closing a new three-cent stamp, to J. [...] corner of State and Randolph streets, Chi[cago,] P. O. Box 4253.

BUGGY WANTED.—Any [one] having a first-class second-hand Top B[uggy in] good repair, can find a cash customer by [...] Post-Office Box 4168, Chicago.

TWO HUNDRED AG[ENTS] WANTED.—Agents wanted in every town [in the] United States to sell J. Kohler's new improved [...] for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys' Clothing, &c. [...] Secured by copyright. Agents making from [...] per day. For particulars inquire at N[...] Office, No. 6 Metropolitan Block, or address [...] 3052, Chicago, Ill.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.—A gentleman of large experience and [...] habits, is desirous of forming a partnership, [...] a concern having capital to make advances [...] COMMISSION BUSINESS in Chicago. Having a large Eastern acquaintance, [...] desire obtaining commissions for Western [...] ern account, and having capital to make [...] could command a large and profitable business [...] factory references given. Address "MER[...]" Post Office Box 3170.

BEES WAX WANTED.—[Par]ties having BEES WAX, In large or small quantities, will find a cash [customer] by addressing, stating price, KING & CO[...], mission Merchants, No. 11 Lasalle street.

To Rent.

TO RENT—New and second [hand] PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons [...] wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad [...] attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, ja16-k320-1y No. 99 Clark [street].

TO RENT—The two-story basement Brick House, 189 Michigan av[enue, be]tween Madison and Monroe streets. Lot [...] For particulars apply to GEO. A. SEAVER[NS,] Wheeler's Building, corner Clark and South [Water.] de19 h920-3m

TO RENT—A Rare Chance. Cottage House, surrounded with shade [trees, con]taining seven rooms, beautifully located on [the North] Side. Rent $15 per month. House furnished [through]out—to be sold at a sacrifice. Address Post Office [Box] 3058.

TO RENT—A Store with D[welling] over it. An excellent location for [a] country trade. Also, very desirable rooms [for] families, corner Green and Fulton streets. [...] sion. Apply to J. F. NORTON, 100 Washington [street,] office No. 6.

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS. TO RENT—new and second hand. Pianos for [sale] at 115 Lake street, (up-stairs), near Clark street. [ap10-61-1y]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A first-class City [Re]sidence. Price $6,000, about what the [...] cost. If you want a magnificent home in Chicago [...] that will always please you, now is your time. [...] must be sold this week. Room No. 21, No. [...] Clark street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—The Stock and Fixtures of a Retail Confect[ionery] Store. The present owner being engaged in [other] business cannot attend to it. Address Post Office [Box] 1769.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE [...] stock of New Goods, for city property, [...] Lands, and part cash. Address Post Office [Box] 4178, Chicago.

VESSEL FOR SALE.—An half [in]terest in a Grain Vessel for sale, [on easy] terms and at a low price, if applied for [...] nineteen thousand bushels. Address [...] MAN, Post Office Box 4487 Chicago.

FOR SALE.—For sale for [cash] or on time, 100 feet on Washington street, [...] on Margaret street. Very desirable residence [...] Apply to J. LEWIS LEE, 32 Clark street. [...] Lake.

CITY LOTS AND BLOCKS SALE AT REDUCED PRICES. One hundred acres in City Lots and Blocks [...] in the Western, Southwestern and Southern [...] this city, are offered at reduced prices by the [...] ber. For particulars, terms, &c., inquire [...] hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. THOMAS [...] 38 Dearborn street, (up stairs.)

SLEIGH FOR SALE.—A fine one-seated Albany Sleigh, beautifully [up]holstered. ALSO, One Express Wagon of Extra Qua[lity]. A TWO-SEATED ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE left in my yard over a year since. If it is [not called] for in thirty days, it will be sold for charges. [...] of JOHN J. WRIGHT, on State street, one block [...] of Twelfth street.

GREAT BARGA[IN.] SHOWMEN ATTENTION! WOLFSTEIN'S GREAT PANORAMA For [Sale.] This Panorama is offered for sale on account [...] owner being at present engaged in other [busi]ness to call and see it. It is the largest and [most com]plete ever exhibited in the United States, [...] knowledged by artists to be wonderfully [...] It originally cost the manufacturer in London [...] dollars, and is now offered at a great sacrifice. [...] The Paintings cover some 70,000 yards of [canvas,] showing important places visited by tourists in [Europe,] &c., Europe and Africa, beginning with Niagara [...] and Suspension Bridge, and ending with Mount [...] in Italy. It will be offered at a price that will [...] the purchaser, for the season that he may [...] thrown it upon the hands of parties [...] with exhibitions and incompetent to [...] hibit it, they desire to place it in hands [...] a fortune. Any further information can be [had] by writing to the undersigned, at Decatur, [...]

COAL LANDS.—The subscri[ber] offers for sale at a very low price, about 290 Acres of Land, About eighty-seven miles from Cleveland, Ohio, [on the] Pittsburgh Railroad. On this land there are [...] veins of BITUMINOUS COAL, One of which is about four feet thick is now [...] being worked. The Coal is of a good quality [...] very heavy and solid and superior to the [...] Newberry Coal. Coal for shipment is [...] the pier at Cleveland free of dockage at [...] 2,000 lbs, and is now mined and delivered [...] and an additional $1.00 with an outlay of [...] put in tolerable order the cost might be reduced [...] cents. Messrs. Sturges & Buckingham, [...] & Bickerton have used this coal, and are [...] is also Mr. George C. Hammond and A. H[...] H. F. GAY, [...] Cleveland, January 2d, 1862.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, [DA]ILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND W[EEKLY.] Office, No. 51 Clark Stre[et.]

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

[D]aily, delivered in city, per year [...]
[D]aily, delivered in city, per week [...]
[D]aily, to mail subscribers, per year [...]
[D]aily, to mail subscribers, per six months [...]
Tri-Weekly, per year [...]
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's, $1.00) [...]
" 3 copies [...]
" 5 copies [...]
" 10 copies [...]
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club, [...]

☞ Additions to clubs may be made [at any t]ime at the same rate.

☞ Money in Registered Letters may [be sent] at our risk.

[A]ddress "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chic[ago.]

The Tribun[e.]

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1[862.]

☞ Secretary Stanton's order [...] battle of Somerset—is in such adm[irable] good taste that all people will read [...] derive fresh courage for the future.

☞ An interesting debate is pro[ceeding in] the Constitutional Convention, to-d[ay, on] the banking question—a proposition [to wipe] the old banks out of existence, and to [sub]stitute a specie paying State Bank [based up]on United States and Illinois stock[s.]

☞ Mr. Diven of New York m[ade an im]portant speech in the House, yest[erday, on] the conduct of the war, and g[reat] weight attaches to it because he [...] name of being the immediate spokes[man of] Secretary Seward. He wishes the [...] question to be left undisturbed unti[l the] war is over.

☞ The Senate has been polled [in the ca]se of Senator Bright, accused of mis[prision] of treason, and it is said to be certa[in that he] will be expelled. It is also cons[idered d]oubtful if Robert Wilson, the Sena[torial ap]pointee from Missouri, be admitted [to] a seat. Mr. Stark of Oregon has [...] the committee.

☞ The great flood in the Ohio river [will p]robably compel the temporary aba[ndonme]nt of Fort Holt, on the Kentucky [side op]posite Cairo. The 55th Illinois regi[ment, Co]l. David Stuart, has arrived at Cairo [and has be]en sent to Paducah. The Colu[mbus r]ebels have occupied the territory on [Mayfie]ld Creek, where the expedition [from Ca]iro made its late reconnoisance.

☞ Our Washington dispatches [state th]at Judge Swayne of Ohio has been n[ominated] to the United States Supreme C[ourt to fill] the vacancy caused by the dea[th of Judge Jo]hn McLean. The nomination is [...] expected, but the President has no d[oubt sati]sfied himself of the fitness of the [ap]pointee, and from what we know of [him] we believe he will realize [the ex]pectations of the people. H[e was a] lawyer of Columbus, former[ly par]tner of Sam Galloway, and [...] served a term on the benc[h of the] circuit. He has distinguished hi[mself mor]e in the bar than in politics, and [...] esteemed a prudent and wise cou[nsellor.] It is probable that instead of [...] upon to travel the extended ci[rcuit] his eminent predecessor he will ha[ve a] district created for him, of Ohio [and Ken]tucky, and that two other districts [will be] made of the remaining States of [the Nor]thwest.

INDIAN TRIBES.

[Hon.] W. P. Dole, Esq., Commissioner of [Indian] Affairs, Department of the Inter[ior, was] in the city, yesterday, on his way [to Kan]sas, on business of importance c[oncer]ning the loyalty of the tribes in [the Sou]thwest, whom he will visit before [his re]turn.

GEN. LANE'S MISSION.

[Th]e presence of Gen. Lane in our c[ity en] route to his field of labor in the Sou[th, ...] bears living testimony to the truth [of the] statement, that a new set of books w[ill] be being opened in the conduct of th[e war.] His going forth is a harbinger of [...] results. He draws his sword aga[inst re]bellion, in the name of Liber[ty, and] under that sign the popu[lar heart] foretells that victory w[ill follow] the starry banner borne by [...] him. He represents an idea that fi[nds a ho]me in every loyal heart—the idea [of Freed]om and Union. In defense of th[ese, men] are ready to sacrifice fortunes and [...] their lives. The rebels procla[im their] purpose to establish a Despotism [on Ame]rican soil, whose corner stone [is slav]ery. The people answer with a sho[ut of Neve]r! The traitors have tendered a pla[in and un]equivocal issue to the country:—D[espotism] and slavery, and appeal to the arbi[trame]nt of the sword. Gen. Lane joins [issue,] and pleads Union and Freedom, a[nd calls] on the hardy sons of the West to [follow] where he leads. Long live Liberty [and the] Republic, one and indivisible, is the [...] Hence there will be no waging w[ar upon] peace principles where he goes. The[re will] be a definite and final settlement [of the] question as far as his troops advance [...] rebels must yield unconditionally [or take] the consequences. His warrio[rs will] plant the standard of the Republic [in the] Southwest, or find a freeman's grave [in the sa]cred effort. The great pulse of th[e peo]ple beats responsive to this purpo[se, and] in their stalwart arm he finds hi[s stre]ngth. Lane is merely the indicator o[f the] popular feelings, the pointer on th[e dial']s face, while the people are the spring [...] and that revolves it. He goes forth o[n a h]oly mission with the benediction o[f mil]lions upon his head, and thirty thousan[d of th]eir sons intrusted to his leadership. [...] will be exposed to no fire in the [rear] from the "powers that be." He will [not] encounter Executive "modifications," [the] style of dealing with rebellion has th[e sanct]ion and seal of the President and Ca[binet,] Gen. McClellan, Congress and th[e peop]le. Rebel sympathizers and hollow-[heart]ed Unionists may protest and growl, [but] it will not arrest the avalanche. The [rebe]llion must be crushed, and the cause of [it re]moved, to the end that the Union may [li]ve and permanent peace be assured. [...] Monday marks a new era in the man[age]ment of the war. When the Presiden[t chan]ged his military Secretary, he did it to [inau]gurate a more energetic and robus[t pros]ecution of the war; he did it for the [...] purpose of striking at the vitals [of th]e rebellion. The traitors have dis[solve]d all obligation on his part to preserve [the] "peculiar institution." They have re[pudi]ated the Constitution and spit upon it [and t]rampled it under foot. The obliga[tions] of a year ago, do not exist to-day. [The s]word has cut the knot which our [han]ds could not untie, and the rebels struck [the] blow. *The insurgent States will be restored [to the] Union as free States.* The decree is [utte]red. The people say, amen! Lane [is on] the right wing of the Army of Union [and F]reedom. No slave will breathe vital [air w]here his flag waves; and every loyal [man] will be invited to uphold the "red [white] and blue," in whatever way he can [best se]rve the Union most service.

☞ There are now in Massachusetts 18[...] of issue, with a capital of $67,318,200; [an inc]rease of fifty-one banks and thirty mil[lions of] capital in the last ten years. There are [...] savings banks, (an increase of 48) hold[ing $4]5,000,000. The gross amount of capital [held b]oth by the banks and the savings banks, [at the] present time, is upwards of one hun[dred] and twelve millions of dollars—being [more] than twice as large as it was in 1851.

☞ Major Amasa B. Watson, of the Michi[gan ...]h, wounded at Port Royal Ferry, is in [a fair wa]y of recovery, though he will be unable [to resu]me his duties for two months yet. He [will p]robably come home on a furlough, when [well e]nough to be removed.

☞ The Democratic State Convention o[f Michi]gan, to nominate candidates for Govern[or, &c.,] is called to meet at Detroit on [Tue]sday, March 8th.

☞ The Legislature of New York enact[ed that] County Treasurers shall not use the pub[lic fun]ds in their power on private specula[tions.]